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QUEST: A QUASI-EQUILIBRIUM TRANSPORT CODE FOR HIGH-BETA SYSTEMS--ETC(U)

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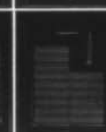
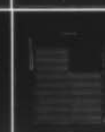
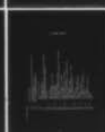
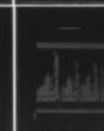
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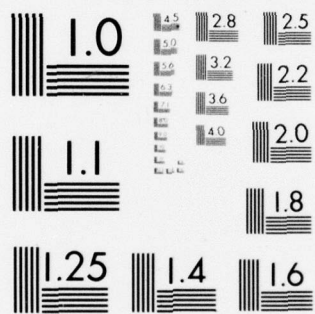


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NRL Memorandum Report 3813

# QUEST: A Quasi-Equilibrium Transport Code for High-Beta Systems

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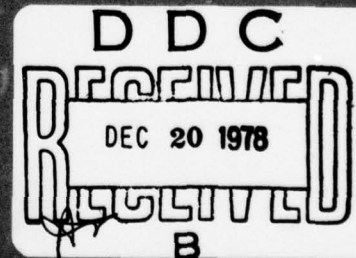
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This report describes the quasi-equilibrium compression and transport code, QUEST. The code is designed to study diffusion, thermal conduction, and ohmic and compressional heating in high- $\beta$ plasma systems ( $\beta$ = ratio of plasma pressure to magnetic field pressure). These systems include Z-pinch, theta pinches, belt pinches and reversed field configurations. The code allows variations only in the radial direction and operates on a slow (diffusion and compression) time scale so that pressure balance is maintained. The conducting wall at the outer boundary of the system can be moved arbitrarily to simulate plasma compression produced by an imploding liner. This report also provides instructions on the use of the code, including a listing and sample input and output for verification. beta		

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## QUEST: A Quasi-Equilibrium Transport

### Code for High-Beta Systems

#### I. INTRODUCTION

There are an increasing number of high-beta systems where the plasma dynamical time, defined as the time it takes the plasma to adjust to a force imbalance, is much shorter than the plasma lifetime. In reversed-field configurations, pinches and, perhaps, mirrors, the confinement time will be determined by diffusion processes, either classical or anomalous. Also, in liner experiments there is compressional heating on the slow (liner-speed) time scale. Diffusion and liner times are much longer than plasma dynamical times, which are typically the sonic and Alfvén transit times. Thus to avoid prohibitively stringent time-step limitations it is necessary to develop a code which operates on the slower time scales.

It is well known that in low- $\beta$  systems such as tokamaks, one can eliminate the dynamical time scale by neglecting the diffusion of the toroidal magnetic flux to lowest order and thus obtain an algebraic expression for the diffusion velocity and coefficient. However, in high- $\beta$  ( $\beta \approx 1$ ) systems, the particle and magnetic flux diffusion are comparable and it is not possible to write an expression for the diffusion velocity and coefficients in closed form (see, e.g. Liewer and Davidson<sup>[1]</sup>).

But the diffusion processes are slow compared with the time for the plasma to reach force balance, so that the plasma essentially remains in equilibrium throughout the process. In a manner similar to that employed earlier to study impurity transport,<sup>[2]</sup> the QUEST code makes use of this to eliminate the dynamical time scale. Once diffusion has taken place so that the initial equilibrium plasma configuration moves slightly out of force balance, the code returns the

configuration to equilibrium by assuming the plasma relaxes adiabatically and conservatively, i.e., with the particle number, magnetic flux and entropy held constant. The plasma is then allowed to diffuse again, and the relaxation repeated. This eliminates the need to solve the momentum equation, and thus eliminates the dynamical time scale. Thus it becomes feasible to model the evolution of the system over times as long as  $10^3$ – $10^4$  sound or Alfvén transit times, which would require as many as  $10^6$  time steps with conventional algorithm.

Compressional heating is included in the same way. After the plasma is compressed slightly by, say, inward motion of the outer wall, the plasma is again slightly out of force balance. Again, the configuration is returned to equilibrium assuming an adiabatic relaxation.

Thus far the code has been used to study the classical diffusion in the SEEBIE reversed magnetic field experiment at NRL.<sup>[3]</sup> This experiment has comparable axial and azimuthal magnetic fields. The code has also calculated successive states of an ideal lossless (i.e., with all transport processes turned off) reversed field configuration.

In the future, the code will be used to study strong compressional heating of such configurations both for the present parameters and for reactor parameters. Anomalous transport coefficients will be added. It is also planned to study the stability of such configurations by using the equilibrium configurations generated by QUEST as input to MHD and tearing mode stability codes.<sup>[4]</sup> (Thus QUEST can stand for quasi-equilibrium stability and transport.)

The organization of this report is as follows. In Section II, the equations solved by the code are presented, and the method of solution summarized. In Section III, we describe how to run the code. The input parameters and interpretation of the output are discussed. In Section IV, a description of each subroutine, its purpose and the solution methods used are described. Section V briefly describes the results obtained when measured SEEBIE profiles are used to initialize studies of adiabatic compression and classical transport separately. Appendix A contains

a description of the iteration method used to relax the grid to equilibrium. The code is listed in Appendix B. Sample input and output appears in Appendix C.

## II. SUMMARY OF CODE

In this section, the equations solved by QUEST are presented and the method of solution described briefly.

### A. Basic Equations

The evolution of a quasi-neutral plasma of two species [electrons (*e*) and ions (*i*)] is fully described by the equations

$$n = n_e = n_i, \quad (1)$$

$$nm_i \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} \right) = \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} - \nabla p; \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 4\pi \mathbf{J}/c; \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -c \nabla \times \mathbf{E}; \quad (4)$$

$$p = nk_B(T_e + T_i); \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (nT_\alpha) + \frac{3}{2} \nabla \cdot (nT_\alpha \mathbf{v}) + nT_\alpha \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = Q_\alpha + \quad (6)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (K_\parallel^\alpha \nabla_\parallel T_\alpha + K_\perp^\alpha \nabla_\perp T_\alpha), \quad \alpha = i, e;$$

$$\mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} = \eta_\perp \mathbf{J}_\perp + \eta_\parallel \mathbf{J}_\parallel, \quad (7)$$

where we have assumed a scalar pressure  $p$ , and  $Q_\alpha$  is a heating term which includes resistive heating. The units are cgs through out this report and in the code except for the temperatures, which are in electron volts. Boltzmann's constant is  $k_B = 1.6 \times 10^{-12}$  ergs/eV. The subscripts  $\perp$  and  $\parallel$  refer to directions perpendicular and parallel to the magnetic field  $\mathbf{B}$ . The atomic number  $Z$  of the ions is taken to be unity.

We assume a cylindrically symmetric system which is infinite in the axial ( $z$ ) direction. The equations then become, using Braginskii's<sup>[5]</sup> transport coefficients



$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (nr v_r) = 0; \quad (8)$$

$$nm_i \left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{1}{c} (J_\theta B_z - J_z B_\theta) - \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}; \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (n T_\alpha) + \frac{3}{2r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (nr v_r T_\alpha) + \frac{n T_\alpha}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_r) = \quad (10)$$

$$Q_\alpha + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ r K_\alpha \frac{\partial T_\alpha}{\partial r} \right], \quad \alpha = i, e;$$

$$\frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (v_r B_\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ \frac{D_2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r B_\theta) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ D_1 \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial r} \right]; \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_r B_z) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ r D_3 \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial r} \right] - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ D_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r B_\theta) \right]. \quad (12)$$

Here

$$D_1 = \frac{c^2}{4\pi} (\eta_{||} - \eta_{\perp}) \sin \xi \cos \xi; \quad (13)$$

$$D_2 = \frac{c^2}{4\pi} [\eta_{\perp} + (\eta_{||} - \eta_{\perp}) \cos^2 \xi]; \quad (14)$$

$$D_3 = \frac{c^2}{4\pi} [\eta_{\perp} + (\eta_{||} - \eta_{\perp}) \sin^2 \xi], \quad (15)$$

where  $\cos \xi = B_z/B$ ,  $\sin \xi = B_\theta/B$ , and where

$$\eta_{\perp} = \frac{m_e}{ne^2 \tau_e}; \quad (16)$$

$$\eta_{||} = 0.51 \eta_{\perp}; \quad (17)$$

$$\tau_e = 3.5 \times 10^5 T_e^{3/2} / n \lambda; \quad (18)$$

$$\tau_i = 3.0 \times 10^7 (m_i/2m_p)^{1/2} T_i^{3/2} / n \lambda; \quad (19)$$

$$\lambda = \begin{cases} 23.4 - 1.15 \ln n + 3.45 \ln T_e, & T_e < 50 \text{ eV}, \\ 25.3 - 1.15 \ln n + 2.3 \ln T_e, & T_e > 50 \text{ eV}; \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

$$K_e \equiv K_{\perp}^e = \frac{4.60 n k_B T_e}{m_e \omega_{ce}^2 \tau_e}; \quad (21)$$

$$K_i \equiv K_{\perp}^i = \frac{2 n k_B T_i}{m_i \omega_{ci}^2 \tau_i}; \quad (22)$$

$$\omega_{c\alpha} = \frac{eB}{m_\alpha c};$$

$$Q_i = \frac{3m_e}{m_i} \frac{n}{\tau_e} (T_e - T_i) + Q_{iA}; \quad (24)$$

$$Q_e = \frac{1}{k_B} (\eta_{\parallel} J_{\parallel}^2 + \eta_{\perp} J_{\perp}^2) - Q_i + Q_{eA} \quad (25)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{k_B c^2} [D_2 J_z^2 + D_3 J_{\theta}^2 + 2D_1 J_{\theta} J_z] - Q_i + Q_{eA}.$$

In obtaining the expression for the ion heat conductivity in Eq. (22), we have assumed the ions are magnetized,  $\omega_{ci} \tau_i \gg 1$ . The  $Q_{\alpha A}$  are any additional heating or cooling terms which may be included.

Equations (7-25) are the complete set of equations solved by the code. They are not, however, solved by a time integration, but rather in the quasiequilibrium approximation as described below.

In the absence of any diffusive processes, the right hand sides of Eqs. (6-7) vanish and Eq. (8) and Eqs. (10-12) can be written in the form

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} F + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_r F) = 0 \quad (26)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= n & [\text{Eq. (8)}]; \\ F_2 &= n^{1/3} T & [\text{Eq. (10)}]; \\ F_3 &= B_{\theta}/r & [\text{Eq. (11)}]; \\ F_4 &= B_z & [\text{Eq. (12)}]; \end{aligned}$$

The four quantities  $F_1 - F_4$  times the volume element  $2\pi r dr$  are the usual conserved quantities: particle number, entropy, and  $\theta$ - and  $z$ -projections of magnetic flux, respectively. Conservation of energy can be derived analytically from Eqs. (8-12) if the transport terms are dropped, but, in general, need not hold for numerical approximations that conserve the four quantities associated with  $F_1 - F_4$ .

## B. Method of Solution

In the code Eqs. (7-25) are not integrated on the dynamical time scale. Instead, as discussed in the introduction, it is assumed that the processes which destroy the equilibrium [the

right hand sides of Eqs. (8-12)] operate on a time scale long compared to the time to bring the plasma to force balance. This allows Eqs. (7-25) to be solved in two steps. The plasma starts in equilibrium

$$\frac{1}{c} (J_\theta B_z - J_z B_\theta) = \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \quad (27)$$

Thus, from Eq. (9)  $v_r = 0$ . Equations (7-25), with  $v_r = 0$  (i.e., only the right hand sides of Eqs. (8-12) contribute to the time rates of change of the dependent variables) are then advanced using a fully time- and space-centered implicit scheme. The diffusion results in a force imbalance across the grid ( $\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} \neq \nabla p$ ). The configuration is brought back to equilibrium by an adiabatic relaxation of the grid: each cell has associated with it a value of the density  $n_j$ , an entropy function  $T_{\alpha j}/n_j^{1/3}$ , and values of  $B_{\theta j}/r_j$  and  $B_{zj}$ . Each of these four quantities multiplied by the volume,  $dV_j = 2\pi r_j \Delta r_j$  where  $\Delta r_j$  is the width of  $j^{\text{th}}$  cell, is held constant while an iteration on the cell widths  $\Delta r_j$  is performed until pressure balance is again restored. (The numerical procedure for doing this is described in Appendix A.) This is equivalent to finding the steady state solution  $\left( \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} = v_r = 0 \right)$  to Eq. (27) plus the momentum equation (9).

In addition, the code allows a third step, a compressional heating. The outer radius  $R$  of the cylinder moves according to

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = -V_{\text{wall}} \quad (28)$$

Thus the outer gridpoint is moved in a time step,  $\Delta t$ , by an amount

$$\Delta R = V_{\text{wall}} \Delta t \quad (29)$$

This also results in a force imbalance across the grid. The grid is again brought back to equilibrium by mean of the adiabatic relaxation described above.

The boundary conditions currently in the code specify  $T_r = T_z = 0$  at the axis and at the wall, so that the material pressure vanishes at both ends of the coordinate system. The

wall is taken to be a perfect thermal and electrical conductor and impervious to material flow, so that  $v_r = V_{wall}$  there. The boundary conditions are used in initializing the code, solving the transport and pressure equilibration equations, and outputting the data. If different conditions are implemented in their place, changes should be made consistently throughout the code.

### III. RUNNING THE CODE

In this Section, we discuss how the code is run. We describe first the input parameters, then the output. The code itself is treated here as a black box. Units are cgs throughout except for temperatures, which are in eV. The ion species is assumed to be deuterium.

#### A. Input data

Input is entered through two namelists: INPUT, which contains the parameters for the equilibrium conditions, and KNOB, which contains logical switches for various options in the code.

##### 1. Namelist INPUT

GAM	—	the adiabatic constant $\gamma$ . Currently this must be set to 5/3.
DRG	—	original grid spacing
ETA	—	parameter specifying initial ion and electron temperature ratio, $\eta = T_i/T_e$
BZ0	—	initial axial field at the wall
RRIGHT	—	initial position of the wall
RWALL	—	initial wall radius (should equal RRIGHT)
RMIN	—	radius of wall at peak compression
TMID	—	time of peak compression
T0	—	initial electron temperature



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- DT — time step (Since code is implicit, there is no stability requirement on DT. The user should select it for a good representation of the diffusional and compressional effects.)
- BTO — parameter determining initial  $B_\theta$  field at the wall (see Section IV B).
- NSTOP — maximum number of time steps
- NPRINT — print output and page plots every NPRINT steps
- NPLOT — produce calcomp plots every NPLOT steps if NPLOT is a multiple of NPRINT

2. Namelist KNOB

- LDSP — if true, dissipative processes are allowed (i.e., right hand sides of Eqs. (7-25) are finite); otherwise, only adiabatic compression
- LWALL — if true, the outer wall is moved in according to
$$\frac{d}{dt} R_{wall} = - V_{wall} = - \frac{R_{RIGHT} - R_{MIN}}{TMID};$$
if false wall remains stationary.
- LPLOT — if true, generates page plots and calcomp plots
- LBOOK — currently must be true; eventually will allow a reverse bias theta-pinch option
- LTURB — currently must be false; eventually will allow for turbulent transport

The code is now set to simulate the experiment SEEBIE and the program set for 28 grid points.

(This can be changed by a macro instruction.)

**B. Output**

Various grid quantities are printed out: R, the location of the grid points; B, the axial magnetic field ( $B_z$ ); N, the particle density; TE, the electron temperature; TI, the ion temperature; PTOTAL =  $nk_B(T_e + T_i)$ ; BP, the magnetic field pressure  $p_B$ , defined as

$$p_B = \frac{B^2}{8\pi} + \int_0^r dr' \frac{B_\theta^2(r')}{4\pi r'};$$

K, the total plasma plus magnetic field pressure in each cell (this must be the same in each cell or the grid relaxation has failed); BT, the azimuthal field  $B_\theta$ ; JZ, the axial current density; JT, the azimuthal current density; DELVZ, defined as  $-J_z/ne$ ; DELV, defined as  $-J_\theta/ne$ ; RESIST, the perpendicular resistivity  $\eta_\perp$ .

Also printed out are various extensive parameters characterizing the entire configuration:

NTOTAL	—	total number of particles
TOTE	—	total (plasma plus magnetic) energy
BENER	—	total magnetic energy
PENER	—	total plasma energy
ITOTZ	—	total axial current
ITOTT	—	total azimuthal current
BZTOTT	—	total axial flux
BTTOT	—	total azimuthal flux per cm
DIAM	—	diamagnetic signal $\Phi$ measured at $r = R(23)$ (set for SEEBIE),

$$\Phi = 2\pi \int_0^{R(23)} r dr B_z(r)$$

BTRAT	—	$B_\theta(23)/B_\theta^0(23)$ where $B_\theta^0$ is the value at $t = 0$ .
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#### IV. DESCRIPTION OF CODE AND NUMERICAL METHODS USED

This section contains a description of each subroutine in the code. The purpose of each one is presented and the numerical methods used are described. The code itself is listed in Appendix B.

##### A. LINER — the main program

1. Initializes various constants such as species charge and mass. (Throughout code, species 1 is electrons and 2 is deuterium ions.)
2. Reads the input parameters through the namelists described in Section III A.
3. Calls the subroutine INCON which initializes the grid quantities and sets up an equilibrium configuration.
4. Calls the subroutines FLUX and LAGRAG to make sure the initial equilibrium configuration is a "finite-differenced" equilibrium.
5. Calls the subroutine STEP which now takes over control of the time evolution of the initial configuration.

##### B. Subroutine INCON

Function: initializing the grid quantities.

There are NRP grid points and  $NR = NRP - 1$  cells. Quantities can be defined on the grid point [e.g.,  $RG(J) = 1/2 [R(J) + R(J + 1)]$ ]. Quantities ending in G (RG, DENG, etc.) are defined on the grid. Otherwise they are cell quantities (R, DEN, etc.). Most variable names are self explanatory. DR(J) is the array of cell sizes,  $DR(J) = RG(J + 1) - RG(J)$ . The initial cell quantities are stored in arrays with the same names but with the suffix OLD, e.g.,  $BZOLD(J) = BZ(J)$  at  $t = 0$ .

In this version, first the  $B_\theta$  and  $B_z$  fields are calculated:

$$B_\theta(r) = \frac{BTO}{r} \int_0^r dr' r' e^{-(r' - RJP)^2/DRJZ}$$

$$B_z(r) = -BZOL + \frac{(BZO + BZOL)}{\pi \cdot DRJT} \int_0^r dr' e^{-(r' - RJP)^2/DRJT}$$

where BTO, BZO, DRJZ, DRJT and RJP are input parameters. BZOL is calculated in INCON so that the plasma pressure is zero on axis. BZO is approximately the BZ field at the wall, RJP is the radius at which the current peaks, DRJZ and DRJT are related to the widths of the current profiles and BTO is related to the  $B_\theta$  field at the wall.

Once the magnetic field profiles are calculated, the plasma pressure profile is calculated from force balance:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ p + \frac{B_\theta^2 + B_z^2}{8\pi} + \int_0^r \frac{dr'}{r'} \frac{B_\theta^2(r')}{4\pi} \right] = 0$$

The temperature profiles are specified and the density profiles then calculated from the pressure and temperature profiles.

### C. Subroutine STEP

Function: controls the time loop. Successive actions are as follows:

1. Update NSTEP, the number of time steps taken and CLOCK, the time, and calculate the adiabatic invariants by calling the subroutine FLUX.
2. Move the outer wall in (if LWALL is true; see Section IV A) by calling the subroutine WALL.
3. Readjust the grid adiabatically to achieve force balance by calling the subroutine LAGRAG.
4. Calculate the new grid quantities from the adiabatic invariants and the new cell sizes. This is done in by calling the subroutine OUTPUT.



5. Allow diffusion and dissipation if LDSP is true and then returns the grid to force balance by calling the subroutine FLOW.
6. Produce output if time step condition is met by calling OUTPUT.

These six steps are then repeated NSTEP times.

#### D. Subroutine FLUX

Function: calculate the four adiabatic invariants [see Eq. (26)] which are held constant during the grid relaxation to achieve pressure balance. The four quantities actually calculated are

- MASS (J) — MASS in the  $J$ th cell =  $m_{\alpha n}(J) \times \pi(RG(J+1))^2 - (RG(J))^2$
- $S_{\alpha}(J)$  — entropy function,  $S_{\alpha}(J) = P_{\alpha}(J)/[m_{\alpha n}(J)]^{5/3}$
- BZFLX (J) — axial flux =  $BZ(J) \times \pi [(RG(J+1))^2 - (RG(J))^2]$
- BTFLX(J) — azimuthal flux  $BT(J) \times \pi[RG(J+1) - RG(J)]$

#### E. Subroutine WALL

Function: computes the wall radius RWALL as a function of time (denoted CLOCK) according to  $RWALL = RMIN + (RRIGHT - RMIN) \times ABS(CLOCK - TMID) / TMID$ . The parameters are described in Section IV A.

#### F. Subroutine LAGRAG

Function: relax the grid to force balance by using an iteration process developed by Boris,<sup>[2]</sup> described in Appendix A. It calls the subroutine DDELRL.

**G. Subroutine FLOW**

Function: Sets up the tridiagonal matrices to solve the equations for advancing  $T_e$ ,  $T_i$ ,  $B_\theta$ ,  $B_z$  [eqs. (10-12) with  $v_r = 0$ ]. These equations are solved implicitly by inverting the tridiagonal matrices. Furthermore, since the transport coefficients ( $K_\alpha$ ,  $\eta_b$ , etc.) depend on  $T_\alpha$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ , an iteration is performed on  $\mathbf{B}$ ,  $T_\alpha$  and the transport coefficients until the desired accuracy is achieved. This is done with the following procedure at each time step:

1. Original values of  $\mathbf{B}$ ,  $T_\alpha$  and the transport coefficients are stored (these matrices have names prefixed with an O, e.g., OBZ (J) and OKAPE(J)).
2. An iteration loop is performed to achieve the desired accuracy.
  - a. The subroutine COLL is called to calculate the transport coefficient using the current (iterating) values of  $\mathbf{B}$  and  $T_\alpha$ .
  - b. The tridiagonal matrices are evaluated using transport coefficients of the form

$$K_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} (K_\alpha^n + K_\alpha^o)$$

where  $K_\alpha^n$  is the current transport coefficient [(calculated in step (2a))] and  $K_\alpha^o$  is the original, stored value [(calculated in step (1))].

- c. The new values of  $T_\alpha$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  are calculated by inverting the tridiagonal matrices (by calling the subroutine TRID).
- d. The new temperature is compared to the previous value to see if the desired accuracy has been achieved.

**H. Subroutine Coll**

Function: Calculates the classical transport terms appearing in eqs. (10-12):

electron-ion collision frequency •

TAU (I, 1) =  $\tau_e$ , defined in Eq. (18)

ion-ion collision frequency

TAU (I,2) =  $\tau_i$ , defined in Eq. (19)

Perpendicular and parallel resistivities

RESRP (I) =  $\eta_{\perp}$ , defined in Eq. (16)

RESPAR (I) =  $\eta_{\parallel}$ , defined in Eqn. (17)

Magnetic field diffusion coefficient

BDONE(I) =  $D_1$ , defined in Eq. (13)

BD2(I) =  $D_2$ , defined in Eq. (14)

BD3(I) =  $D_3$ , defined in Eq. (15)

ion heating rate

HT (I, 2) =  $Q_i$  (with  $Q_{iA} = 0$ ), defined in Eq. (24)

electron heating rate

HT(I, 1) =  $Q_e$  defined in Eq. (25) [In the Seebie run, there was a  $Q_{eA}$  which modeled thermal conduction losses out the end]

cross field thermal conductivity

KAPE(I) =  $K_e$ , defined in Eq. (21)

KAPI(I) =  $K_i$ , defined in Eq. (22)

## V. EXAMPLES

### A. Adiabatic Compression

We can turn off the transport effects and heat sources and sinks by setting  $Q_{\alpha} = K_{\alpha} = \eta = 0$ . The total energy is given by

$$W_{tot} = 2\pi \int_0^{R_{wall}} r dr \left[ \frac{3}{2} nk_B (T_e + T_i) + \frac{B^2}{8\pi} \right]. \quad (30)$$

The rate of change of  $\dot{W}_{tot}$  is now just equal to the work done on the system by the imploding liner,

$$\dot{W}_{tot} = 2\pi R_{wall} V_{wall} P, \quad (31)$$

where the total pressure  $P$  is given by

$$P = nk_B(T_e + T_i) + B^2/8\pi, \quad (32)$$

where the first term should be small or zero. The total pressure clearly increases with decreasing  $R_{wall}$ . There is an approximate power-law dependence which becomes exact in the trivial cases of pure magnetic flux or pure plasma<sup>[6]</sup>.

For initial conditions, we chose the equilibrium profiles shown in Fig. 1. They were found by numerically fitting the profiles in the model used by Sethian, et. al.,<sup>[7]</sup> which were obtained in turn by an analytic fit to observations. There is, of course, no compression in this experiment, and the parameters of the observed configuration are unsuitable for a slow liner design (temperatures are of order 5-10 eV). For a test of the code and a preliminary exercise in preparation for realistic calculations using electron-beam-induced reversed-field configurations with scaled-up parameters, however, these initial conditions are a reasonable choice.

Using  $V_{wall} = 10^4$  cm/sec in Eq. (28), we find the profiles shown in Fig. 2 after 0.3 msec and in Fig. 3 after 0.6 msec (i.e., after radial compression ratios of 1.75 and 7.0, respectively). The latter state has a maximum total pressure 915 times greater than in the initial state, and maximum  $B_z$  and  $T$  of 30.4 and 16.6 times those at  $t = 0$ . Note that the profiles have steepened considerably. This trend is expected to reduce the margin of MHD stability originally present, and (for sufficiently high compression) to destabilize the equilibrium. Even before this effect is noticeable, the steeper gradients are likely to drive microinstabilities which enhance particle and heat diffusion, thus tending to reduce the effectiveness of the compression in heating the plasma to thermonuclear conditions.



## B. The SEEBIE Experiment

Returning to the basic system of equations (1-7), we adopt the Braginskii (classical) transport coefficients, Eqs. (13-25), and attempt to study the evolution of the initial profiles shown in Fig. 1, in the absence of compression. Two important competing effects are thereby introduced: generation of heat from decay of the magnetic fields (ohmic heating), and cross-field thermal transport, primarily carried by the ions.

In order to obtain agreement with the observed<sup>[7]</sup> decay of this configuration, it is necessary to include a model of axial heat losses by electron conduction. Though, strictly speaking, this requires a two-dimensional model, a crude representation is obtained by adding to Eq. (25) a term of the form

$$Q_{eA} = -2nT_e\bar{v}_e/l, \quad (33)$$

where  $\bar{v}_e = (k_B T_e/m_e)^{1/2}$  is the electron thermal speed, and  $l = 40$  cm. The resulting values of the diamagnetic signal  $\Phi$  and of  $B_\theta$  are compared with those measured by probes at approximately 6 cm radius. Although the oscillations observed experimentally in  $\Delta B_z$  are not reproduced, the overall agreement is quite good, as is to be expected from a fluid description of this stable, cold plasma.

Appendix C contains the initial code parameters used to perform this calculations and that described in Section V A above, as well as the printed output (described in Section III B) initially and at the end of each run.

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## Appendix A

### DETAILS OF THE PRESSURE BALANCE ALGORITHM

Here we show how the pressure balance Eq. (27) can be used to determine the motion of the numerical Lagrangian cells. We first take the reference position  $r_0$  equal to zero and write Eq. (27) as

$$p(r) + \frac{B^2(r)}{8\pi} + \int_0^r dr \frac{B_\theta^2}{4\pi r} = K, \quad (\text{A-1})$$

where

$$K = p(0) + \frac{B^2(0)}{8\pi}.$$

We write (A-1) in finite difference form

$$\begin{aligned} p(r_{i+1/2}) + \frac{B^2(r_{i+1/2})}{8\pi} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{B_\theta^2(r_{k+1/2})(r_{k+1} - r_k)}{(r_{k+1} + r_k)/2} \\ + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{B_\theta^2(r_{i+1/2})(r_{i+1} - r_i)/2}{(r_{i+1} + r_i)/2} = K. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A-2})$$

Pressure balance adjustment occurs under the condition that the magnetic flux, number of particles, and entropy, within each cell, are conserved. We now estimate  $p$  and  $B$  in (A-2) by reference to the conserved quantities. The magnetic fluxes are related to the fields by

$$B_\theta(r_{i+1/2}) = \frac{(\delta\Phi)_{i+1/2}}{r_{i+1} - r_i}, \quad (\text{A-3})$$

$$B_z(r_{i+1/2}) = \frac{(\delta\Phi_z)_{i+1/2}}{\pi(r_{i+1}^2 - r_i^2)}. \quad (\text{A-4})$$

To eliminate  $p$  from Eq. (A-1) we note that

$$p = \sum_\alpha S_\alpha \rho_\alpha^{\gamma_\alpha}, \quad (\text{A-5})$$

where  $\alpha$  refers to the species for which the entropy function  $S$  has been defined. When only one ion species is present (as in the versions of the code described here), we write  $\rho_i = nm_i$  and  $\rho_e = nm_e$ . For multispecies problems we introduce the number density fraction of species  $\alpha$ ,  $f_\alpha = n_\alpha/n$ , whence

$$\rho_\alpha = \rho f_\alpha m_\alpha / \left( \sum_\alpha f_\alpha m_\alpha \right). \quad (\text{A-6})$$

Now the total density in cell  $i + 1/2$  is

$$\rho(r_{i+1/2}) = \frac{(\delta M)_{i+1/2}}{\pi(r_{i+1}^2 - r_i^2)}, \quad (\text{A-7})$$

where  $(\delta M)_{i+1/2}$  is the total mass in the cell. Substitution of (A-7) into (A-6) and the result into (A-5) allows us to write (A-2) in terms of the cell boundary positions and quantities held constant in the pressure balance adjustment:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_\alpha S_\alpha(r_{i+1/2}) \left[ \frac{(\delta M)_{i+1/2}}{\pi(r_{i+1}^2 - r_i^2)} \frac{f_\alpha m_\alpha}{\left( \sum_\beta f_\beta m_\beta \right)} \right]^{\gamma_\alpha} &+ \frac{(\delta \Phi_\theta)_{i+1/2}^2}{8\pi(r_{i+1} - r_i)^2} + \frac{(\delta \Phi_z)_{i+1/2}^2}{8\pi^3(r_{i+1}^2 - r_i^2)} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{(\delta \Phi_\theta)_{k+1/2}^2}{r_{k+1}^2 - r_k^2} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{(\delta \Phi_\theta)_{i+1/2}^2}{r_{i+1}^2 - r_i^2} = K. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A-8})$$

Consider now a system for which it is known that a pressure balance existed a short time previously. If, in the subsequent time interval the "constants" of the motion changed because of dissipative effects, then a new pressure balance with the "new" constants of the motion is required. Even neglecting dissipative effects a new pressure balance is required when a boundary moves or flux is added to the system.

The required pressure balance solution is obtained from (A-8) by first making a best guess for the new value of  $K$ . This is done by using the "new" values of the constants of the motion along with the cell positions computed at the previous time step. The  $K$  selected in this way will clearly depend on position, and we refer to the quantity as  $K_{i+1}$ . The true value of the cell boundary is, say,  $r_i^{(0)} + \Delta_i^{(1)}$  where  $r_i^{(0)}$  is our first guess or lower order iteration. If



$\Delta_i^{(1)} \ll r_i^{(0)}$  then an expansion  $r_i$  may be performed in (A-8), where only terms linear in the  $\Delta$ 's need be retained. The following recursion relation is then obtained:

$$\Delta_{i+1}^{(1)} = [K - K_{i+1}^{(0)} - \lambda_i^{(0)}(\Delta_i^{(1)}, \Delta_{i-1}^{(1)}, \dots)]/A_{i+1}^{(0)} \quad (\text{A-9})$$

where  $\lambda_i^{(0)}$  is composed of terms linear in the various  $\Delta$ 's and the  $A$ 's are obtained straightforwardly by comparison with the expanded form of Eq. (A-8). If  $K$  is given, (A-9) may be solved for  $\Delta_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ , successively because by symmetry we know that there can be no change in the positions of the first cell boundary, and  $\Delta_1 = 0$ . (Here we adopt the convention of beginning the numbering of the cell boundaries at the cylindrical axis.) Of course, this values of  $K$  will not give a proper solution unless the position of the last cell boundary, the physical wall, agrees with the value specified at that instant of time. For a stationary wall the corresponding  $\Delta_w = 0$ , while for a moving wall  $\Delta_w = \beta_w \neq 0$ . Hence we now construct two solutions of Eq. (A-9) corresponding to two values of  $K$ :

$$\Delta_{i+1}^{(a)} = [K^{(a)} - K_{i+1}^{(0)} - \lambda_i^{(0)}(\Delta_i^{(a)}, \Delta_{i-1}^{(a)}, \dots)]/A_{i+1}^{(0)} \quad (\text{A-10a})$$

$$\Delta_{i+1}^{(b)} = [K^{(b)} - K_{i+1}^{(0)} - \lambda_i^{(0)}(\Delta_i^{(b)}, \Delta_{i-1}^{(b)}, \dots)]/A_{i+1}^{(0)} \quad (\text{A-10b})$$

Because Eq. (A-9) is linear in  $K$  and  $\Delta_i$ , the actual perturbed wall position can be formally expressed in terms of a linear combination of the solutions (A-10):

$$\beta_w = c^{(a)}\Delta_w^{(a)} + c^{(b)}\Delta_w^{(b)}, \quad (\text{A-11})$$

where

$$c^{(a)} = 1 - \frac{\beta_w - \Delta_w^{(a)}}{\Delta_w^{(b)} - \Delta_w^{(a)}}, \quad (\text{A-12a})$$

$$c^{(b)} = \frac{\beta_w - \Delta_w^{(a)}}{\Delta_w^{(b)} - \Delta_w^{(a)}} \quad (\text{A-12b})$$

This determination of  $c^{(a)}$  and  $c^{(b)}$  now allows us to estimate the actual cell boundary positions, as well as  $K$ :

$$\Delta_{i+1}^{(1)} = c_i^{(a)}\Delta_{i+1}^{(a)} + c_i^{(b)}\Delta_{i+1}^{(b)}, \quad (\text{A-13})$$

$$K = c_i^{(a)}K^{(a)} + c_i^{(b)}K^{(b)}. \quad (\text{A-14})$$

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The above expressions would be exact if the linearization used in the derivation of Eq. (9) were strictly valid and if the  $K_{i+1}^{(0)}$  for all  $i$  were equal.

The values of  $\Delta_{i+1}$  and  $K$  as determined from the above equations are treated as iterated quantities. Note that the iterated quantities do not depend on the choice  $K^{(a)}$  and  $K^{(b)}$ . At this stage the best guess for the cell boundary positions is  $r_i^{(1)} = r_i^{(0)} + \Delta_{i+1}$ , where  $\Delta_{i+1}$  is given by Eq. A(13). The iterated values at  $r_i^{(1)}$  are used to find  $K_{i+1}^{(1)}$ ,  $\lambda_i^{(1)}$ , and  $A_{i+1}^{(1)}$ , and the recursive equation for the second iteration is

$$\Delta_{i+1}^{(2)} = [K - K_{i+1}^{(1)} - \lambda_i^{(1)}(\Delta_i^{(2)}, \Delta_{i-1}^{(2)}, \dots)]/A_{i+1}^{(1)}.$$

The procedure explained above is now repeated until the desired degree of convergence is obtained.

## **Appendix B**

### **LISTING OF THE CODE, QUEST**

The subroutines appear in alphabetical order. Member AAA1 is a macro which sets the number of grid points and species.

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1\* 0MAC  
2\* 0END  
3\* 0END  
VDIM  
PARAMETER NRP=14, NS=2, NR=NRP-1  
VDIM



```

1* C
2* C
3* C
4* C
5* C
6* C
7* C
8* C
9* C
10* C
11* C
12* C
13* C
14* C
15* C
16* C
17* C
18* C
19* C
20* C
21* C
22* C
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27* C
28* C
29* C
30* C
31* C
32* C
33* C
34* C
35* C
36* C
37* C
38* C
39* C
40* C
41* C
42* C
43* C
44* C
45* C
46* C
47* C
48* C
49* C
50* C
51* C

SUBROUTINE COLL(BDONE, BD2, BD3, FRAC, DELV)
  CALL CALCULATES ALL COLLISIONAL TERMS AND SOLVE THE
  E-EQUATION AND FIND VCOL
  IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-Z)
  PARAMETER NRP=29, NS=2, NR=NRP-1
  COMMON/DMPL/ LDMPL
  COMMON/DMPL/ LPRINT, LOSP, LWALL, LPLUT, LBOOK
  COMMON/COLPNT/ VIRG(NRP), ZETA(NRP), COIGNE, COITWO,
  ZETONE, ZETTHO, COUNT
  COMMON/HANDLE/ LTURB
  COMMON/CON1/ PI, PI2, PI4, PI6, PI8, BK, C
  COMMON/CON2/ GAM, FHEA
  COMMON/SPECIE/ AM(NS), Q(NS)
  COMMON/GRID/ RG(NRP), R(NR), C1(NRP), C2(NRP), DR(NRP)
  COMMON/MTM/ BZ(NR), DEN(NR,NS), TEM(NR,NS), P(NR,NS), PTOT(NR)
  , BT(NRP)
  COMMON/OUT1/ TAUG(NRP,NS), HT(NRP,NS), GERU(NRP), GERT(NRP),
  , SOEG(NRP), SOIG(NRP), DELVG(NRP), EG(NRP), WCG(NRP,NS)
  , VCOLG(NRP)
  COMMON/MTG/ BZG(NRP), DEAG(NRP,NS), TEMG(NRP,NS), PG(NRP,NS),
  , PTOTG(NRP), BTG(NRP)
  COMMON/SLOPE/ SDEN(NR,NS), STEM(NR,NS), SBZ(NR), E(NR)
  COMMON/KAPPA/ KAPE(NRP), KAPI(NRP)
  LOGICAL LTURB, LDUMP
  INTEGER I, J
  INTEGER COUNT, NSTEP
  LOGICAL LPRINT, LOSP, LWALL, LPLUT, LBOOK
  REAL*4 BETAG(NRP), ALFG(NRP), ALF(NRP), SBZG(NRP),
  DELV(NRP), RESIST(NRP),
  WC(NR,NS), TAU(NR,NS), SP(NR,NS),
  STEMG(NRP,NS), SPG(NRP,NS), BETA(NR)
  , VTHG(NRP,NS), RC(NRP,NS),
  VTH(NRP,NS), BD3(NRP), DELVZ(NRP),
  B(NRP), BG(NRP), BONE(NRP), BD2(NRP)
  , GNUPRP(NRP), GNUPAR(NRP), RESPRP(NRP), RESPAR(NRP)

  LOCAL BETA, WCE, COLL, TIME AT MID POINTS
  THERMAL VELOCITIES, LAMPOR RADIUS, MEAN FREE PATH

  FRAC1 = Q(2)/AM(1)/C
  FRAC2 = Q(2)/AM(2)/C
  DO 100 I=1, NR
    GNUPAR(I)=0.0
    GNUPRP(I)=0.0
    B(I) = SQRT(BZ(I)**2 + BT(I)**2)
    BETA(I) = DEN(I,1)*BK*(TEM(I,1) + TEM(I,2))/(B(I)**2/PI*9)
    IF(TEM(I,1) .GT. 50.0) GO TO 2
    LAM = 23.4-1.15*ALOG10(DEN(I,1))+3.45*ALOG10(TEM(I,1))
    GO TO 3
    LAM = 25.3-1.15*ALOG10(DEN(I,1)) + 2.3*ALOG10(TEM(I,1))
  
```

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0100000
0101000
0102000

      CONTINUE
      TAUC(I,1) = 3.5E5*TEM(I,1)*.15/(LAM*DENG(I,1))
      TAUI(I,2) = 3.0E7*TEM(I,2)*.15/(LAM*DENG(I,1))
      ALF(I) = AM(I)*DENG(I,1)/TAUC(I,1)
      DO 110 J=1,N5
        WC(I,J) = Q(2)*R(I)/AM(J)/C
        VTH(I,J) = SORT(2.0*BK*TEM(I,J)/AM(J))
        RCL(J) = VTH(I,J)/ABS(WC(I,J))
      CONTINUE
      CONTINUE
      60* 110
      61* 100
      62* C
      63* C
      LOCAL BETA, WCE,COLL. TIME AT GRID POINTS
      DO 200 I=2,NR
        BRG(I) = SORT(HZG(I))*2 + RTG(I)*.2)
        BETAG(I) = DENG(I,1)*BK*(TEMG(I,1) + TEMG(I,2))/
          (BZG(I)*.2/P10)
        IF(TEMG(I,1).GT. 50.0) GO TO 4
        LAM = 23.4-.15*ALOG10(DENG(I,1))+3.45*ALOG10(TEMG(I,1))
        GO TO 5
      70* 5
      71* 4
      LAM = 25.3-1.15*ALOG10(DENG(I,1)) + 2.3*ALOG10(TEMG(I,1))
      CONTINUE
      72* 5
      TAUC(I,1) = 3.5E5*TEMG(I,1)*.15/(LAM*DENG(I,1))
      TAUG(I,2) = 3.0E7*TEMG(I,2)*.15/(LAM*DENG(I,1))
      ALFG(I) = AM(I)*DENG(I,1)/TAUG(I,1)
      DO 200 J=1,N5
        WCG(I,J) = Q(2)*RG(I)/AM(J)/C
        VTHG(I,J) = SORT(2.0*BK*TEMG(I,J)/AM(J))
      CONTINUE
      76* 7
      77*
      78* 200
      79*
      80*
      ALFG(I) = 0.0
      ALFG(NRP) = 0.0
      81*
      82* C
      83* C
      GRADIENTS AT MID POINTS
      DO 300 I=1,NR
        SRZ(I) = (BZG(I+1) - BZG(I))/DR(I)
        DO 310 J=1,N5
          STEM(I,J) = BK*(TEMG(I+1,J) - TEMG(I,J))/DR(I)
          SPEN(I,J) = (DENG(I+1,J) - DENG(I,J))/DP(I)
          SP(I,J) = (PG(I+1,J) - PG(I,J))/DR(I)
        CONTINUE
      90* 310
      91* 300
      92* C
      93* C
      GRADIENTS AT GRID POINTS
      FOS = 5.0/6.0
      SRZG(I) = 0.0
      DO 410 J=1,N5
        STEMG(I,J) = 0.0
        SPG(I,J) = 0.0
        DO 430 I=2,NR
          SRZG(I) = SRZ(I-1)*CI(I) + SRZ(I)*C2(I)
          DO 420 J=1,N5
            STEMG(I,J) = STEM(I-1,J)*CI(I) + STEM(I,J)*C2(I)
            SPG(I,J) = SP(I-1,J)*CI(I) + SP(I,J)*C2(I)
          100*
          101*
          102*

```

```

*** MEMBER CALL
103 420      CONTINUE
104 430      CONTINUE
105      SRZG(NRP) = 0.0
106      DO 831 J=1,NS
107      STEMG(NPP,J) = 0.0
108      SPR(NRP,J) = 0.0
109      CONTINUE
110 431
111 C
112 C      CALL FOR ANOMALOUS TRANSPORT
113 C      IF( .NOT. LTUP8) GO TO 215
114      CALL TURR( DELVG,DELVZ,KCG,GNUPRP,GNUPAR,BG)
115      CONTINUE
116 215
117 C      CALCULATE 0-DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS
118      MOEP = AM(1)/Q(1)**2
119      CP = C**2/PI4
120      DO 370 I=2,NR
121      RESPRP(I)=MOEZ/DENG(I,1)*(1./TAUG(I,1) + GNUPRP(I) )
122      RESPAR(I)=MEZ/DENG(I,1)*(1./TAUG(I,1)+GNUPAR(I))
123      SSIN = RTG(I)/RG(I)
124      CCOS = BZG(I)/RG(I)
125      RDME(I)=CP*(RESPAR(I)-RESPR(I))*SSIN*CCOS
126      RD2(I)=CP*(RESPR(I)*SSIN**2 +RESPAR(I)*CCOS**2)
127      RD3(I)=CP*(RESPR(I)*CCOS**2+RESPAR(I)*SSIN**2)
128      CONTINUE
129 370
130      RD2(I) = 0.0
131      RD3(I) = 0.0
132      RDME(I) = 0.0
133      RDONE(NRP) = 0.0
134      RD2(NRP) = 0.0
135      RD3(NRP) = 0.0
136 C
137 C      CALCULATE DEL-V-THETA, DEL-VZ, VCELL AND THERMAL FORCE
138      DO 800 I=2,NR
139      DELVG(I) = -C*SRZG(I)/(PI*MOEP)*DENG(I,2)
140      CONTINUE
141      DELVG(NRP) = 0.0
142      DELVZ(I) = 0.0
143      DO 811 I=1,NR
144      DELV(I) = (DELVG(I) + DELVZ(I+1))/2.0
145      DELVZ(I) = C/PI4*(RG(I+1)*RTG(I+1) - RG(I)*RTG(I))/
146      (P(I)*DR(I)*DETH(I,1)*Q(2))
147      CONTINUE
148 811
149 C      CALCULATE HEAT TERMS
150      RTHASS = AM(1)/AM(2)
151      DO 911 I=1,NR
152      HT(I,2) = 3.0*RTHASS*DEN(I,1)/TAU(I,1)*(TEM(I,1)-TEM(I,2))*RK
153      HT(I,1) = 0.5*(DETH(I,1)+Q(1))*2/CP* (
154      (RD2(I) +RD2(I+1))*DELVZ(I)**2*(RD3(I)+RD3(I+1))*DELV(I)**2
155      +2.0*(RDME(I)+RDME(I+1))*DELVZ(I)*DELV(I) ) - HT(I,2)
156

```

```

*** MEMBER COLL
154* 911 CONTINUE
155* DO 912 I=1,NR
156* DELTE = HT(I,1)*FRAC/(DEN(I,1)*BK)
157* DELTI = HT(I,2)*FRAC/(DEN(I,2)*BK)
158* IF(ABS(DELTE).LT. TEM(I,1)*0.2) GO TO 913
159* HT(I,1) = TEM(I,1)*0.2*DEN(I,1)*BK/FRAC
160* 913 CONTINUE
161* IF(ABS(DELTE).LT. TEM(I,2)*0.2) GO TO 912
162* HT(I,2) = TEM(I,2)*0.2*DEN(I,2)*BK/FRAC
163* 912 CONTINUE
164* DO 910 I=2,NR
165* KAPE(I) = 4.66*DENG(I,1)*TEHG(I,1)*BK/(AM(I)*
166* WCG(I,1)*2*TAUG(I,1))
167* KAPI(I) = 2.0*DENG(I,2)*TEHG(I,2)*BK/(AM(2)*
168* WCG(I,2)*2*TAUG(I,2))
169* 910 CONTINUE
170* KAPE(1) = KAPE(2)
171* KAPI(1) = KAPI(2)
172* HT(NRP,1) = 0.0
173* HT(NRP,2) = 0.0
174* KAPE(NRP) = KAPE(NR)
175* KAPI(NRP) = KAPI(NR)
176* C
177* 1 CONTINUE
178* RETURN
179* END
0150000
0155000
0155000
0157000
0158000
0159000
0160000
0161000
0162000
0163000
0164000
0165000
0166000
0167000
0168000
0169000
0170000
0171000
0172000
0173000
0174000
0175000
0176000
0177000
0178000
0179000

```



\*\*\* MEMBER DDELR

```

1* C
2* C
3* C
4* C
5* C
6* C
7* C
8* C
9* C
10* C
11* C
12* C
13* C
14* C
15* C
16* C
17* C
18* C
19* C
20* C
21* C
22* C
23* C
24* C
25* C
26* C
27* C
28* C
29* C
30* C
31* C
32* C
33* C
34* C
35* C
36* C
37* C
38* C
39* C
40* C
41* C

SURROUTINE DDELR (TESTK, KOLD, DELR)
DDELR COMPUTES GRIDS DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT
TESTK = TRIAL TOTAL PRESSURE CONSTANT
DEL = GRIDS DISPLACEMENTS
IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-Z)
VDIM
COMMON/CON2/ GAM, KNEW
COMMON/CON1/ PI, PI2, PI4, PI6, PI8, BK, C
COMMON/GRID/ RG(NRP), R(NRP), C1(NRP), C2(NRP), DR(NRP)
COMMON/FLUXG/ MASS(NRP,NS), S(NRP,NS), BZFLX(NRP), BTFLX(NRP)
REAL*4 DDELR(NRP)
INTEGER I,J, K, L

DEL(1) = 0.0
DO 100 I=1,NR
  RSDIF = RG(I+1)**2 - RG(I)**2
  PTERM = 0.0
  DO 200 J=1,NS
    PTERM = PTERM + S(I,J)*(MASS(I,J)/(PI*RSDIF))**GAM
  CONTINUE
  BZTERM = BZFLX(I)**2/(PI*RSDIF)**2*PI8
  BTTERM = BTFLX(I)**2/(PI8*DR(I))**2
  BST = 0.0
  RSTR = 0.0
  IF(I.EQ. 1) GO TO 300
  K = I - 1
  DO 400 L=1,K
    RSD = RG(L+1)**2 - RG(L)**2
    RST = BST + BTFLX(L)**2/(PI2*PSD)
    RSTR = RSTR + BTFLX(L)**2/(PI*RSD**2)*(RG(L+1)*DEL(L+1)
      - RG(L)*DEL(L))
    BTH = BTFLX(I)**2/(PI4*RSDIF)
    KOLD = PTERM + BZTERM + BTTERM + RST + BTH
    ONE = (2.0*PTERM*GAM/RSDIF + BZTERM**4.0/RSDIF + BTTERM
      *2.0/DR(I) + BTH**2.0/PSDIF)*RG(I+1)
    TWO = ONE*RG(I)/RG(I+1)
    DEL(I+1) = (KOLD - TESTK - RSTR + TWO*DEL(I))/ONE
  CONTINUE
100 RETURN
END

```

```

*** MEMBER FLOW
1* C
2* C
3* C
4* C
5* C
6* C
7* C
8* C
9* C
10* C
11* C
12* C
13* C
14* C
15* C
16* C
17* C
18* C
19* C
20* C
21* C
22* C
23* C
24* C
25* C
26* C
27* C
28* C
29* C
30* C
31* C
32* C
33* C
34* C
35* C
36* C
37* C
38* C
39* C
40* C
41* C
42* C
43* C
44* C
45* C
46* C
47* C
48* C
49* C
50* C
51* C

SUBROUTINE FLOW (DT, TFACT, FRAC, NSTEP)
FLOW ADVANCES DEN, TEMF AND B IN ONE TIME STEP DUE TO
COLLISIONS USING FCT

IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-Z)
PARAMETER NRP=29, NS=2, NR=NRP-1
COMMON/SWITCH/ LPRINT,LOSP,LWALL,LPLCT,LBOOK
COMMON/BC/ MFRAC, TFRAC, TFRASE, TFRASE
COMMON/SPECIE/ AM(NS), Q(NS)
COMMON/TWO/ TATE, VAL
COMMON/LOOP/ K, NSTP
COMMON/KAPPA/ KAPE(NRP), KAPI(NRP)
COMMON/FLUX/ MASS(NRP,NS), S(NRP,NS), BZFLX(NRP),BTFLX(NRP)
COMMON/DUMP/ LOUMP
COMMON/CON1/ PI, PIP, P14, P16, P18, RK, C
COMMON/CON2/GAM, KNEW
COMMON/HTG/ BZG(NRP), DENG(NRP,NS), TEMG(NRP,NS), PG(NRP,NS),
PTOTG(NRP), RTG(NRP)
COMMON/MTM/ BZ(NRP), DEN(NRP,NS), TEM(NRP,NS), P(NRP,NS), PTOT(NRP),
BT(NRP)
COMMON/GRID/ PG(NRP), R(NRP), C1(NRP), C2(NRP), DR(NRP)
COMMON/OUT1/ TAUG(NRP,NS), HT(NRP,NS), QERU(NRP), QERT(NRP),
SQEG(NRP), SQIG(NRP), DELVG(NRP), EG(NRP), WCG(NRP,NS),
VCOLG(NRP)
REAL*4 RHO(NRP), PRE(NRP), PRI(NRP), RHON(NRP),
PREH(NRP), PRIN(NRP), CE2(NRP), C12(NRP), DE2(NRP),
DE3(NRP), O13(NRP), VIR(NRP), BZ0(NRP), SP(NRP), DFLV(NRP),
BDIF(NRP),CCONE(NRP), CTW(NRP), AA(NRP), BB(NRP), CC(NRP),
DD(NRP), OTEMI(NRP), DTEME(NRP), DRZ(NRP), DBT(NRP),
TTEME(NRP), TTEMI(NRP), TBZ(NRP), TRT(NRP), BDONE(NRP),
BD2(NRP), PD3(NRP), CRT(NRP), GRDNE(NRP), ABD2(NRP),
ABD3(NRP), ABDIF(NRP), KAPI(NRP), OKAPE(NRP), OTEM(NRP,NS),
ORZ(NRP), FONE(NRP), FTH0(NRP), FREE(NRP), FOUR(NRP),
RONE(NRP), R2(NRP), FACT(NRP)
INTEGER NRM
INTEGER I, J, K, L, NSTEP,NSTP, M, MI, N
LOGICAL HALF, LOUMP, LPASS
LOGICAL LPRINT,LOSP,LWALL,LPLCT,LBOOK

NRP = NRP - 1
NSTP = NSTP - 1
TIME = 0.0
CONTINUE
NSTP = 0
DO 7 I=1,NRP
  NAT(I) = BT(I)
  ORZ(I) = BZ(I)
  DO 7 J=1,NS
    NTEM(I,J) = TEM(1,J)
  CONTINUE

```

\*\*\* MEMBER FLOW

```

52* 1
53* 1
54* 1
55* 1
56* 1
57* 1
58* 1
59* 1
60* 1
61* 1
62* 1
63* 1
64* 1
65* 1
66* 1
67* 1
68* 1
69* 1
70* 1
71* 1
72* 1
73* 1
74* 1
75* 1
76* 1
77* 1
78* 1
79* 1
80* 1
81* 1
82* 1
83* 1
84* 1
85* 1
86* 1
87* 1
88* 1
89* 1
90* 1
91* 1
92* 1
93* 1
94* 1
95* 1
96* 1
97* 1
98* 1
99* 1
100* 1
101* 1
102* 1

CONTINUE
NSTP = NSTP + 1
CALL COLL(BDONE, RD2, RD3, SDT, DELV)
IF (NSTP .NE. 1) GO TO 3
DO 403 I=1,NRP
  DTEMI(I) = 0.0
  DTEME(I) = 0.0
  DRZ(I) = 0.0
  DRT(I) = 0.0
  BDONE(I) = BDONE(I)
  RD2(I) = RD2(I)
  RD3(I) = RD3(I)
  KAPI(I) = KAPI(I)
  KAPE(I) = KAPE(I)
CONTINUE
DO 404 I=1,NRP
  BDONE(I) = (BDONE(I) + RDONE(I))/2.0
  RD2(I) = (RD2(I) + RDC2(I))/2.0
  RD3(I) = (RD3(I) + RDC3(I))/2.0
  KAPI(I) = (KAPI(I) + KAPI(I))/2.0
  KAPE(I) = (KAPI(I) + KAPE(I))/2.0
CONTINUE
DO 200 I=2,NRM
  DELRP = R(I+1) - R(I)
  DELRM = R(I) - R(I-1)
  CONE(I) = SDT*RG(I+1)/(R(I)*DR(I)*DELRP)
  CTWO(I) = SDT*RG(I)/(R(I)*DR(I)*DELRM)
  IONE = CONE(I)*KAPI(I+1)/(3.0*DEN(I,2))
  ITWO = CTWO(I)*KAPI(I)/(3.0*DEN(I,2))
  AA(I) = -ITWO
  RA(I) = 1.0 + IONE + ITWO
  CC(I) = -IONE
  DD(I) = 2.0*SDT*HT(I,2)/(3.0*DEN(I,1)*BK) + ITWO*ATEM(I-1,2)
  + (1.0 - IONE - ITWO)*ATEM(I,2) + IONE*ATEM(I+1,2)
CONTINUE
B.C. FOR TI AT R=0
  DELRP = R(2) - R(1)
  CONE(1) = SDT*RG(2)/(R(1)*DR(1)*DELRP)
  IONE = CONE(1)*KAPI(2)/(3.0*DEN(1,2))
  ITWO = 2.0*KAPI(1)*SDT/(3.0*DEN(1,1)*DR(1)*2)
  BB(1) = 1.0 + IONE + ITWO
  CC(1) = -IONE
  DD(1) = ATEM(1,2)*(1.0 - ITWO) + 2.0*SDT*HT(1,2)/(3.0*DEN(1,2)*BK)
  + IONE*ATEM(2,2) - ATEM(1,2))
B.C. TI AT WALL
  DELPM = R(NR) - R(NR-1)
  CTWO(NR) = SDT*RG(NR)/(R(NR)*DR(NR)*DELRM)
  CONE(NR) = SDT*RG(NR)/(R(NR)*DR(NR)*2)

```

\*\*\* MEMBER FLOW

```

103* IONE = CONE(NR)*2.0*KAPI(NRP)/(3.0*DEN(NR,2))
104* ITWO = CTWO(NR)*KAPI(NR)/(3.0*DEN(NR,2))
105* AA(NR) = -ITWO
106* BR(NR) = 1.0 + ITWO + IONE
107* CC(NR) = 0.0
108* DD(NR) = 2.0*SDT*HT(NR,2)/(3.0*DEN(NR,2)*BK) +
109* ITWO*OTEM(NR-1,2) + (1.0 - IONE - ITWO)*OTEM(NR,2)
110* CALL TRID(TEM(1,2),AA, BR, CC, DD)
111* C
112* C
113* C
114* C
115* C
116* C
117* C
118* C
119* C
120* C
121* C
122* C
123* C
124* C
125* C
126* C
127* C
128* C
129* C
130* C
131* C
132* C
133* C
134* C
135* C
136* C
137* C
138* C
139* C
140* C
141* C
142* C
143* C
144* C
145* C
146* C
147* C
148* C
149* C
150* C
151* C
152* C
153* C

      IONE = CONE(NR)*2.0*KAPI(NRP)/(3.0*DEN(NR,2))
      ITWO = CTWO(NR)*KAPI(NR)/(3.0*DEN(NR,2))
      AA(NR) = -ITWO
      BR(NR) = 1.0 + ITWO + IONE
      CC(NR) = 0.0
      DD(NR) = 2.0*SDT*HT(NR,2)/(3.0*DEN(NR,2)*BK) +
      ITWO*OTEM(NR-1,2) + (1.0 - IONE - ITWO)*OTEM(NR,2)
      CALL TRID(TEM(1,2),AA, BR, CC, DD)

      ADVANCE TE
      DO 50 I=2,NRM
      EONE = CONE(I)*KAPE(I,1)/(3.0*DEN(I,1))
      ETWO = CTWO(I)*KAPE(I) / (3.0* DEN(I,1))
      AA(I) = -ETWO
      BR(I) = 1.0 + EONE + ETWO
      CC(I) = -EONE
      DD(I) = 2.0*SDT*HT(I,1)/(3.0* DEN(I,1)*BK) + ETWO* OTEM(I-1,1)
      + (1.0 - EONE - ETWO)* OTEM(I,1) + EONE* OTEM(I,1)
      CONTINUE

      B.C. FOR TE AT R=0
      EONE = CONE(1)*KAPE(2)/(3.0*DEN(1,1))
      ETWO = 2.0*KAPE(1)*SDT/(3.0*DEN(1,1)*DR(1)*2)
      BR(1) = 1.0 + EONE + ETWO
      CC(1) = -EONE
      DD(1) = OTEM(1,1)*(1.0-ETWO) + 2.0*SDT*HT(1,1)/(3.0*DEN(1,1)
      *BK) + EONE*(OTEM(2,1) - OTEM(1,1))

      B.C. FOR TE AT WALL
      ETWO = CTWO(NR)*KAPE(NR)/(3.0*DEN(NR,1))
      EONE = CONE(NR)*2.0*KAPE(NRP)/(3.0*DEN(NR,1))
      AA(NR) = -ETWO
      BR(NR) = 1.0 + ETWO + EONE
      CC(NR) = 0.0
      DD(NR) = 2.0*SDT*HT(NR,1)/(3.0*DEN(NR,1)*BK) +
      ETWO*OTEM(NR-1,1) + (1.0 - EONE - ETWO)*OTEM(NR,1)
      CALL TRID(TEM(1,1), AA, BR, CC, DD)
      DO 600 I=1,NR
      P(I,1) = DEN(I,1)*BK*TEM(I,1)
      P(I,2) = DEN(I,2)*BK*TEM(I,2)
      PTOT(I) = P(I,1) + P(I,2)
      CONTINUE

      LIMIT ROUND OFF ERROR AT VACUUM
      DO 700 I=1,NR
      FACT(I) = ABS(PTOT(I)/KHEW)
      IF(FACT(I) .GT. 1.0E-2) GO TO 700
      TEM(I,1) = TEM(I,1)
      TEM(I,2) = TEM(I,2)
      P(I,1) = DEN(I,1)*BK*TEM(I,1)
      P(I,2) = DEN(I,2)*BK*TEM(I,2)

```



```

*** MEMBER FLOW
154* 154* C
155* 700
156* C
157* C
158* C
159* C
160* C
161* C
162* C
163* C
164* C
165* C
166* C
167* C
168* C
169* C
170* C
171* C
172* C
173* C
174* C
175* C
176* C
177* C
178* 101
179* C
180* C
181* C
182* C
183* C
184* C
185* C
186* C
187* C
188* C
189* C
190* C
191* C
192* C
193* C
194* C
195* C
196* C
197* C
198* C
199* C
200* C
201* C
202* C
203* C
204* C

PTOT(I) = P(I,1) + P(I,2)
CONTINUE

DO 101 I=2,NRM
  DELRP = R(I+1) - R(I)
  DELRM = R(I) - R(I-1)
  RATONE = SDT/DR(I)
  RONE(I) = RATONE/DELRM
  R2(I) = RATONE/DELRP
  RAT2 = RG(I)/R(I)
  RAT3 = RG(I+1)/R(I)
  RAT4 = R(I-1)/R(I)
  RAT5 = R(I+1)/R(I)
  BONE = RONE(I)*BD3(I)*RAT2/2.0
  BTWO = R2(I)*BD3(I+1)*RAT3/2.0
  BTHREE = RONE(I)*BDONE(I)*RAT4
  BFOUR = R2(I)*BDONE(I+1)*RAT5
  AA(I) = BONE
  BB(I) = -(1.0 + BONE + BTWO)
  CC(I) = BTWO
  DD(I) = -BONE*OBZ(I-1) - (1.0 - BONE - BTWO)*OBZ(I) -
    BTWO*OBZ(I+1) + BTHREE*OBZ(I-1) - (BDONE(I+1)*R2(I) +
    BONE(I)*RONE(I))*OBZ(I) + BFOUR*OBZ(I+1)
CONTINUE

B.C. FOR BZ AT R=0
DELRP = R(2) - P(1)
R2(1) = SDT/DR(1)*DELRP
RAT3 = RG(2)/R(1)
BTWO = R2(1)*BD3(2)*RAT3/2.0
BFOUR = R2(1)*BDONE(2)*R(2)/R(1)
AA(1) = 0.0
BB(1) = -(1.0 + BTWO)
CC(1) = BTWO
DD(1) = -(1.0 - BTWO)*OBZ(1) - BTWO*OBZ(2) - (R2(1)*BDONE(2) +
  BONE(1) + BFOUR*OBZ(2))

B.C. FOR BZ AT WALL
DELRM = R(NR) - P(NRM)
RONE(NR) = SDT/DR(NR)*DELRM
RAT2 = RG(NP)/R(NR)
BONE = RONE(NR)*BD3(NR)*RAT2/2.0
BTHREE = RONE(NR)*BDONE(NR)*R(NR)/R(NR)
AA(NR) = BONE
BB(NR) = -(1.0 + BONE)
CC(NR) = 0.0
DD(NR) = -BONE*OBZ(NRM) - (1.0 - BONE)*OBZ(NR) +
  BTHREE*OBZ(NRM) - (RONE(NR)*BDONE(NR))*OBZ(NR)
CALL TRID(BZ, AA, BB, CC, DD)

```

33

\*\*\* MEMBER FLOW

```

256* DO 120 J=1,NS
257* TEM(I,J) = AMAX1(TEM(I,J),J,1)
258* TEMG(I,J) = C1(I)*TEM(I-1,J) + C2(I)*TEM(I,J)
259* PG(I,J) = C1(I)*P(I-1,J) + C2(I)*P(I,J)
260* CONTINUE
261* DO 121 J=1,NS
262* TEMG(I,J) = 0.0
263* TEMG(NRP,J) = 0.0
264* PG(I,J) = 0.0
265* PG(NRP,J) = 0.0
266* BZG(NRP) = BZ(NRP)
267* BZG(1) = -SQRT(KNEW*PIA)
268* BZG(1) = 0.0
269* BZG(NRP) = BZ(NRP)*R(NRP)/RG(NRP)
270* DO 123 I=1,NRP
271* PTOTG(I) = PG(I,1) + PG(I,2)
272* C THIS ELIMINATES ITERATION
273* GO TO 2
274* IF(NSTP.EQ.1) GO TO 5
275* DO 401 I=1,NR
276* IF(FACT(I).LT.1.0E-2) GO TO 401
277* DTEME(I) = ABS((TEME(I) - TEM(I,1))/TEM(I,1))
278* DTEMI(I) = ABS((TEMI(I) - TEM(I,2))/TEM(I,2))
279* DBZ(I) = ABS((BZ(I) - BZ(I))/BZ(I))
280* DBT(I) = ABS((BT(I) - BT(I))/BT(I))
281* CONTINUE
282* K = MAXVAL(DTEME) + 1
283* L = MAXVAL(DTEMI) + 1
284* M = MAXVAL(DBZ) + 1
285* N = MAXVAL(DBT) + 1
286* TEST = AMAX1(DTEME(K), DTEMI(L), DBZ(M), DBT(N))
287* IF(TEST.LE.5.0E-2) GO TO 2
288* CONTINUE
289* DO 402 I=1,NR
290* TEMI(I) = TEM(I,2)
291* TEME(I) = TEM(I,1)
292* BZ(I) = BZ(I)
293* BT(I) = BT(I)
294* CONTINUE
295* IF(NSTP.LT.10) GO TO 1
296* WRITE(6,405)(TEM(I,1), TEM(I,2), BZ(I), BT(I), DTEME(I),
297* DTEMI(I), DBZ(I), DBT(I), I=1,NR)
298* FORMAT(IX, A(E12.4,2X))
299* STOP
300* CONTINUE
301* CALL FLUX
302* CALL LAGRAG
303* PETURH
304* END

```

\*\*\* MEMBER FLUX

```

*** MEMBER INCON
1*
2*
3* C
4* C
5* C
6* C
7*
8*
9*
10*
11*
12*
13*
14*
15*
16*
17*
18*
19*
20*
21*
22*
23*
24*
25*
26* C
27* C
28*
29*
30*
31* 1000
32* 2000
33*
34* C
35* C
36* C
37*
38*
39*
40* 100
41*
42* 200
43* C
44* C
45* C
46*
47*
48*
49*
50* 210
51*

      SURROUTINE INCON (DRG,ETA,T0,BZ0,DEH0,RWALL,BT0,
      RJP, DRJZ, DRJT )
      INCON COMPUTES INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR LINER SETUP

      IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-Z)
      PARAMETER NRP=29, NS=2, NR=NRP-1
      COMMON/BC/ NFRAC, TFRAC, TLBASE, TRBASE
      COMMON/ONE/ FC, RFLUX
      COMMON/TWO/ TATE, VOL
      COMMON/FOUR/ C01
      COMMON/BASE/ TBASE, NBASE
      COMMON/CON1/ P1, P12, P14, P16, P18, RK, C
      COMMON/GRID/ RG(NRP), R(NR), C1(NRP), C2(NRP), DR(NRP)
      COMMON/SPECIE/ AH(NS), Q(NS)
      COMMON/MTW/ BZ(NR), DEN(NR,NS), TEM(NR,NS), P(NR,NS), PTOT(NR)
      , BT(NR)
      COMMON/MTG/ BZG(NRP), DENG(NRP,NS), TEMG(NRP,NS), PG(NRP,NS),
      , PTOTG(NRP), BTG(NRP)
      COMMON/CON2/ GAM, KNEW
      COMMON/OLD/ LOCRET(NRP), ROLD(NR), DROLD(NR), DROLD(NR),
      , TEMOLD(NR,NS), PTOTC(NR), BZOLD(NR), COLD, WOLD,WALLE,BTOLD
      , QIAMB
      COMMON/OUT2/ BASE
      COMMON/MAXV/ RZMAX, BTHAX,BPMAX, PTMAX, TEMAX, TIMAX

      REAL*4 RHO(NR,NS), BPRE(NR)
      INTEGER I, J, K, L, II
      INTEGER JJ, KK, LL, MM, QQ
      FORMAT(/4X,'SPECIE ',I2,9X,'ID= ',1PG12.4,9X,'ME ',1PG12.4)
      FORMAT(/4X,'INITIAL BETA =',1PG12.4,
      ,10X,'TOTAL ENERGY=',1PG12.4,10X,'INITIAL PRESSURE CONST=',
      ,1PG12.4)

      BASE = -1.0
      DO 100 I=1,NRP
      RG(I) = DRG*FLOAT(I-1)
      CONTINUE
      DO 200 I=1,NR
      R(I) = (RG(I) + RG(I+1))*.5
      STARE GRID INFORMATION FOR LATER ADIABATIC CALCULATION

      DO 210 I=1,NR
      ROLD(I) = R(I)
      DROLD(I) = RG(I+1) - RG(I)
      DR(I) = DROLD(I)
      CONTINUE
      DO 220 I=2,NR

```



```

*** MEMBER INCON
52*      C1(I) = DR(I)/(DR(I) + DR(I-1))
53*      C2(I) = 1.0 - C1(I)
54*      CONTINUE
55*      C
56*      DO 303 I=2,NRP
57*      BS = 0.0
58*      II = I - 1
59*      DA 304 K=1,II
60*      BS= BS + EXP(-(R(K)-RJP)**2/DRJZ)*R(K)*DR(K)
61*      BTG(I) = BTG*BS/RG(I)
62*      CONTINUE
63*      BTG(I) = 0.0
64*      DO 300 I=1,NR
65*      BT(I) = (BTG(I) + BTG(I+1))/2.0
66*      BTSUM = 0.0
67*      DA 302 I=1,NR
68*      BTSUM = BTSUM + BT(I)**2/(PI**2*(R(I)*R(I))*DR(I)
69*      KNEW = (BZ0**2 + BTG(NRP)**2)/PI8 + BTSUM
70*      BZOL = SQRT(KNEW*PI8)
71*      A = (BZ0 + BZOL)/(SQRT(PI*DRJZ))
72*      DO 308 I=2,NRP
73*      BS = 0.0
74*      II = I - 1
75*      DA 309 K=1,II
76*      BS=BS + EXP(-(R(K)-RJP)**2/DRJY)*DR(K)
77*      BS = BS*A
78*      BZG(I) = -BZOL + BS
79*      CONTINUE
80*      BZG(I) = -BZOL
81*      BZG(NRP) = BZ0
82*      DA 312 I=1,NR
83*      BZ(I) = (BZG(I) + BZG(I+1))/2.0
84*      DO 305 I=1,NR
85*      II = I - 1
86*      BST = 0.0
87*      IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 306
88*      DA 307 K=1,II
89*      BST = BST + BT(K)**2*DR(K)/(R(K)*PI4)
90*      BTH = BT(I)**2*DR(I)/(R(I)*PI8)
91*      BPRE(I) = (BZ(I)**2 + BT(I)**2)/PI8 + BST + BTH
92*      CONTINUE
93*      DA 311 I=1,NR
94*      PTOT(I) = ABS(KNEW - BPRE(I))
95*      TEM(I,1) = TO*SIN(PI*R(I)/4.0)
96*      TEM(I,1) = ANAXI(TEM(I,1),0.5)
97*      TEM(I,2) = TEM(I,1)*ETA
98*      DEN(I,1) = PTOT(I)/(BK*(TEM(I,1) + TEM(I,2)))
99*      DEN(I,2) = DEN(I,1)
100*      DENK = DEN(I,1)*BK
101*      P(I,1) = DENK*TEM(I,1)
102*
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*** MEMBER INCON
103* 311
104* C
105* C
106* C
107* C
108* C
109* C
110* C
111* C
112* C
113* C
114* C
115* C
116* C
117* C
118* C
119* C
120* C
121* C
122* C
123* C
124* C
125* C
126* C
127* C
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131* C
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135* C
136* C
137* C
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139* C
140* C
141* C
142* C
143* C
144* C
145* C
146* C
147* C
148* C
149* C
150* C
151* C
152* C
153* C

P(I,2) = DENK*TEM(I,2)
CONTINUE

INITIAL PROFILES AT GRID POINTS
DO 500 I=2,NR
  DENG(I,1) = DEN(I-1,1)*C1(I) + DEN(I,1)*C2(I)
  DENG(I,2) = DENG(I,1)
  TEMG(I,1) = TEM(I-1,1)*C1(I) + TEM(I,1)*C2(I)
  TEMG(I,2) = TEMG(I,1)*ETA
  PG(I,1) = DENG(I,1)*BK*TEMG(I,1)
  PG(I,2) = DENG(I,2)*BK*TEMG(I,2)
  PTOTG(I) = PG(I,1) + PG(I,2)
  LCRET(I) = PTOTG(I)/BPPE(I)
CONTINUE
PTOTG(NRP) = 0.0
PTOTG(1) = 0.0
DO 501 J=1,NS
  PG(I,J) = 0.0
  PG(NRP,J) = 0.0
  TEMG(I,J) = 0.0
  TEMG(NRP,J) = TRBASE
  DENG(I,J) = DEN(I,J)
  DENG(NRP,J) = DEN(NRP,J)
CONTINUE
LCRET(1) = PTOTG(1)/BPPE(1)
LCRET(NRP) = PTOTG(NRP)/BPPE(NRP)

CALCULATE TOTAL ENERGY TOTE
TOTE = 0.0
VOL = 0.0
DO 700 I=1,NR
  TOTE = TOTE + PI2*R(I)*DR(I)*(1.5*DEN(I,1)*BK*(TEM(I,1) +
    TEM(I,2)) + BZ(I)**2/PIR + BT(I)**2/PI8)
  VOL = VOL + PI2*R(I)*DR(I)
CONTINUE

STORE PROFILES INFORMATION FOR OUTPUT
F0 = 0.0
DO 600 I=1,NR
  DENOLD(I) = DEN(I,1)
  TEMOLD(I,1) = TEM(I,1)
  TEMOLD(I,2) = TEM(I,2)
  PTOTOLD(I) = PTOT(I)
  BZOLD(I) = BZ(I)
  F0 = F0 + PI2*R(I)*DR(I)*RZ(I)
CONTINUE
JJ = MAXVAL(DPRE) + 1
KK = MAXVAL(PTOT) + 1
LL = MAXVAL(TEM(*,1)) + 1
MM = MAXVAL(TEM(*,2)) + 1
QQ = MINVAL(BT) + 1

```

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```

*** MEMBER INCON
154*      RZMAX = RZ(I)
155*      RTHAX = RT(QQ)
156*      PTMAX = PTOT(KK)
157*      TEMAX = TEM(LL,1)
158*      TIMAX = TEN(NM,2)
159*      BPIAX = BPRE(JJ)
160*      BTOLD = BT(23)
161*      DIAM = 0.0
162*      DO 900 I=1,23
163*      DIAM = DIAM + PI2*R(I)*DR(I)*RZ(I)
164*      CONTINUE
165*      BFLUX = FN
166*      C
167*      C
168*      C
169*      C
170*      C
171*      C
172*      C
173*      C
174*      C
175*      C
176*      C

INITIAL AKNEW(PLASMA AND MAGNETIC PRESSURE)
COLD = KNEW
WOLD = RWALL
WALLE = 0.0
DO 550 I=1,NS
WRITE(6,1000) I, Q(I), AP(I)
CONTINUE
550  WRITE(6,2000) LACRET(1), TOTE, KNEW
RETURN
END

```

0154000  
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0159000  
0160000  
0161000  
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0169000  
0170000  
0171000  
0172000  
0173000  
0174000  
0175000  
0176000

```

*** MEMBER LAGRAG
1*
2* C
3* C
4* C
5* C
6* C
7* C
8*
9* *
10*
11*
12*
13*
14*
15* C
16* 5
17*
18*
19*
20* 100
21*
22*
23*
24*
25*
26*
27* 200
28*
29*
30*
31*
32*
33*
34* 300
35*
36*
37*
38* 310
39*
40*
41*
42* 400
43*
44*
45* 700
46*
47*

SUBROUTINE LAGRAG
LAGRAG COMPUTES THE EQUILIBRIUM POSITIONS OF GRIDS USING
LAGRANGIAN METHODS
DELTA = DISPLACEMENTS OF GRIDS
RATIO = DISPLACEMENTS/GRIDS SPACING
IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-Z)
VOIDM
COMMON/RWAL/ RWALL
COMMON/CON2/ GAM, KNEW
COMMON/GRID/ RG(NRP), R(NR), C1(NRP), C2(NRP), DR(NRP)
REAL*4 DELR(NRP), DELR1(NRP), RATIO(NR)
INTEGER I,J
KOLD = KNEW
TESTK1 = KOLD*1.1
CALL DDELTA (TESTK1, KOLD, DELR)
DO 100 I=1, NRP
  DELR1(I) = DELR(I)
  TESTK2 = KOLD*0.9
  CALL DDELTA (TESTK2, KOLD, DELR)
  C3 = (RWALL - RG(NRP) - DELR(NRP))/(DELR1(NRP) - DELR(NRP))
  C4 = 1.0 - C3
  KNEW = C3*TESTK1 + C4*TESTK2
DO 200 I=2, NRP
  DELR(I) = C3*DELR1(I) + C4*DELR(I)
  RG(2) = RG(2) + DELR(2)
  IF (RG(2) .LT. RG(1)) RG(2) = RG(NRP)/FLOAT(NR)
DO 300 I=3, NRP
  RG(I) = RG(I) + DELR(I)
  RMID = ABS(RG(I) - RG(I-1))/2.0 + RG(I-1)
  RG(I) = AMAX1(RMID, RG(I))
CONTINUE
DO 310 I=1, NR
  DR(I) = RG(I+1) - RG(I)
  RATIO(I) = ABS(DELTA(I)/DR(I))
CONTINUE
  J = MAXVAL(RATIO) + 1
  IF (RATIO(J) .GT. 5.0) STOP
  IF (RATIO(J) .GT. 1.0E-4) GO TO 5
CONTINUE
DO 700 I=1, NR
  R(I) = (RG(I) + RG(I+1))/2.0
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

\*\*\* MEMBER LINER

```

14 PROGRAM LINER
15 IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A - Z)
16 PARAMETER NRP=20, NSE=2, NRNRP=1
17 COMMON/BC/ NFRAC, TFRAC, TLBASE, TRASE
18 COMMON/RASE/ TRASE, NBASE
19 COMMON/DUMP/ LDUMP
20 COMMON/CON2/ GAM, KNEW
21 COMMON/SPECIE/ AMCHS), GCNS)
22 COMMON/CON1/ PI, P12, P14, P16, P18, BK, C
23 COMMON/SWITCH/ LPRINT, LDSP, LWALL, LPL0T, LB00K
24 COMMON/RWAL/ RWALL
25 COMMON/HANDLE/ LTURB
26 INTEGER I, J, NSTEP, NPRINT, NSTOP, NPL0T
27 LOGICAL LPRINT, LDSP, LWALL, LPL0T, LB00K, LTURB, LDUMP
28
29 * * * * *
30 * * * * * UNITS OF THIS CODE ARE
31 * * * * * X = CM
32 * * * * * DENSITY = NUMBER/CM**3
33 * * * * * VELOCITY = CM/SEC
34 * * * * * TEMP = FV
35 * * * * * B = GAUSS
36 * * * * * E = STATVOLT/CM
37
38 * * * * *
39 * * * * *
40 * * * * *
41 * * * * *
42 * * * * *
43 * * * * *
44 * * * * *
45 * * * * *
46 * * * * *
47 * * * * *
48 * * * * *
49 * * * * *
50 * * * * *
51 * * * * *

```

NAMELIST/INPUT/ GAM, DRG, ETA, RO, ALFA, DENO, RZO, TFACT,  
 BI, BRIGHT, RMIN, TMID, TO, DT, RWALL, NPRINT, NSTOP  
 , RJP, DRJZ, DRJT  
 NAMELIST/KN0B/ LPRINT, LDSP, LWALL, LPL0T, LB00K, LTURB  
 , LDUMP  
 DATA LPRINT, LPL0T/ 2\*, TRUE, ./, LDSP, LWALL/ 2\*, FALSE, ./,  
 LB00K, FALSE, ./, LTURB, FALSE, ./, LDUMP, FALSE, ./,  
 DATA PI/ 3.14159, P12/ 6.28319, P14/ 12.5664, P16/ 18.8496, P18/ 23.5619, AMCHS/ 12, AM(1)/ 0.10904E-28, P18/ 25.1327, C/ 3.0E10, HK/ 1.6022E-17, AM(1)/ 0.10904E-28, AM(2)/ 3.345E-24, G(1)/ -1, R0296E-10, G(2)/ 0.40296E-10, DATA GAM/ 1.5, DRG/ 1.0, RO/ 30.0, ALFA/ 25.0, DENO/ 1.0E14, RZO/ 1.0E3, TFACT/ 5.0, BRIGHT/ 50.0, RMIN/ 10.0, TMID/ 1.0E-3, NPRINT/ 1, NSTOP/ 1, ETA/ 10.0, BI/ 100.0, RWALL/ 30.0, DT/ 5.0E-5, TO/ 100.0, FRAC/ 1.0E3, TRASE/ 50.0, NBASE/ 1.0E12, NFRAC/ 1.0E-4, TFRAC/ 0.8, TLBASE/ 20.0, TRASE/ 2.0, NPL0T/ 10

CALL RSTOP  
 READ (5, INPUT)  
 WRITE (6, INPUT)  
 READ (5, KN0B)  
 WRITE (6, KN0B)  
 IF ( .NOT. LB00K) GO TO 100  
 CALL INCON (DRG, ETA, TO, RZO, DENO, RWALL, RJP,



HUI, LIEWER, AND BOOK

```

*** MEMBER LINER
52*      RJP,DRJZ,DRJT)
53*      GO TO 200
54*      CONTINUE
55*      CALL TIMCON(DRG, ETA, R0, ALFA, DEN0, BZ0, B1,T0)
56*      CONTINUE
57*      CALL FLUX
58*      CALL LAGRAG
59*      CALL OUTPUT(0.0, 0.0, 0, NPL0T)
60*      CALL STEP(FRAC, TFACT, BRIGHT, RHIN, TMID, DT,
61*      NPRINT, NSTEP, NPL0T)
62*      * STOP
63*      END
0052000
0053000
0054000
0055000
0056000
0057000
0058000
0059000
0060000
0061000
0062000
0063000

```

\*\*\* MEMBER OUTPUT

1\* 2\* 3\* 4\* 5\* 6\* 7\* 8\* 9\* 10\* 11\* 12\* 13\* 14\* 15\* 16\* 17\* 18\* 19\* 20\* 21\* 22\* 23\* 24\* 25\* 26\* 27\* 28\* 29\* 30\* 31\* 32\* 33\* 34\* 35\* 36\* 37\* 38\* 39\* 40\* 41\* 42\* 43\* 44\* 45\* 46\* 47\* 48\* 49\* 50\* 51\* 52\* 53\* 54\* 55\* 56\* 57\* 58\* 59\* 60\* 61\* 62\* 63\* 64\* 65\* 66\* 67\* 68\* 69\* 70\* 71\* 72\* 73\* 74\* 75\* 76\* 77\* 78\* 79\* 80\* 81\* 82\* 83\* 84\* 85\* 86\* 87\* 88\* 89\* 90\* 91\* 92\* 93\* 94\* 95\* 96\* 97\* 98\* 99\* 100\*

```

*** MEMBER OUTPUT
52*      'DELVI', 8X, 'DELVZ', 7X, 'RESIST')
53* 2070      FORMAT(IX,I3,6E12.4)
54* C
55* C
56* C
57* C
58* C
59* C
60*
61*
62*
63*
64*
65*
66*
67*
68*
69*
70*
71*
72*
73*
74*
75*
76* 305
77* 110
78*
79*
80*
81* 400
82*
83*
84*
85*
86*
87* 202
88* 201
89*
90* 200
91* C
92* C
93*
94*
95*
96*
97*
98*
99*
100* 120
101*
102*

      'DELVI', 8X, 'DELVZ', 7X, 'RESIST')
      FORMAT(IX,I3,6E12.4)

      CALCULATE R, N, T FROM FLUXES

      CALCULATE PROFILES AT MID POINTS
      DO 305 I=1,NR
        RSDIF = RG(I+1)*.42 - RG(I)*.2
        RSDIFP = RSDIF*PI
        BT(I) = BZFLX(I)/(PI*RSDIF)
        BT(I) = BTFLX(I)/DR(I)
        DEN(I,1) = MASS(I,1)/(AM(I)*RSDIFP)
        DEN(I,2) = DEN(I,1)
        P(I,1) = S(I,1)*(DEN(I,1)*AM(I,1))*GAM
        P(I,2) = S(I,2)*(DEN(I,2)*AM(I,2))*GAM
        TEM(I,1) = P(I,1)/(BK*DEN(I,1))
        TEM(I,2) = P(I,2)/(BK*DEN(I,2))
        TEM(I,1) = AMAX1(TEM(I,1),0.1)
        TEM(I,2) = AMAX1(TEM(I,2),0.1)
        PTOT(I) = BK*DEN(I,1)*(TEM(I,1) + TEM(I,2))
        PTOT(I) = P(I,1) + P(I,2)
        DR(I) = RG(I+1) - RG(I)
        NUMCI) = DEN(I,1)
      CONTINUE
      DO 400 I=2,NR
        C1(I) = DR(I)/(DR(I) + DR(I-1))
        C2(I) = 1.0 - C1(I)
      CONTINUE
      DO 200 I=1,NR
        II = I - 1
        BST = 0.0
        IF(I.EQ. 1) GO TO 201
        DO 202 K=1,II
          BST = BST + BT(K)*.2*CR(K)/(R(K)*PI4)
          BTH = BT(I)*.2*DR(I)/(R(I)*PI4)
          BPRE(I) = (PZ(I)*.2 + BT(I)*.2)/PI8 + BST + BTH
        CONTINUE
      CONTINUE
      CONVERT ALL ALL QUANTITIES TO GRID POINTS
      DO 120 I=2,NR
        BZG(I) = RZ(I-1)*C1(I) + RZ(I)*C2(I)
        BTG(I) = BT(I-1)*C1(I) + BT(I)*C2(I)
      DO 120 J=1,NS
        DENG(I,J) = C1(I)*DEN(I-1,J) + C2(I)*DEN(I,J)
        TEMG(I,J) = C1(I)*TEM(I-1,J) + C2(I)*TEM(I,J)
        PGI(J) = C1(I)*P(I-1,J) + C2(I)*P(I,J)
      CONTINUE
      DO 121 J=1,NS
        DENG(I,J) = DEN(I,J)

```

```

*** MEMBER OUTPUT
103* DEIG(NRP,J) = DEN(NR,J)
104* TENG(1,J) = 0.0
105* TENG(NRP,J) = 0.0
106* PG(1,J) = 0.0
107* PG(NRP,J) = 0.0
108* BZG(NRP) = BZ(NR)
109* BZG(1) = -SQRT(PI*BKNEM)
110* BTG(1) = 0.0
111* BTG(NRP) = RT(NP)*R(NR)/RG(NRP)
112* DR 123 I=1,NRP
113* PROTG(1) = PG(1,1) + PG(1,2)
114* C
115* C
116* C
117* C
118* C
119* C
120* C
121* C
122* C
123* C
124* C
125* C
126* C
127* C
128* C
129* C
130* C
131* C
132* C
133* C
134* C
135* C
136* C
137* C
138* C
139* C
140* C
141* C
142* C
143* C
144* C
145* C
146* C
147* C
148* C
149* C
150* C
151* C
152* C
153* C

DEIG(NRP,J) = DEN(NR,J)
TENG(1,J) = 0.0
TENG(NRP,J) = 0.0
PG(1,J) = 0.0
PG(NRP,J) = 0.0
BZG(NRP) = BZ(NR)
BZG(1) = -SQRT(PI*BKNEM)
BTG(1) = 0.0
BTG(NRP) = RT(NP)*R(NR)/RG(NRP)
DR 123 I=1,NRP
PROTG(1) = PG(1,1) + PG(1,2)

CALCULATE QUANTITIES TO BE OUTPUT
ITOT2 = 0.0
ITOTT = 0.0
CP = C+2/PI4
M0E2 = AH(1)/Q(1)**2
LAH= 15.0
DR 500 I=1,NR
RESIST(1) = M0E2/(3.5E5*TEM(1,1)**1.5/LAH)
JT(1) = -C*(BZG(1+1) - BZG(1))/(DR(1)*PI4)
JZ(1) = C/PI4*(RG(1+1)*BTG(1+1) - RG(1)*BTG(1))/(R(1)*DR(1))
DELV(1) = JT(1)/(DEN(1,1)*Q(1))
DELVZ(1) = JZ(1)/(DEN(1,1)*Q(1))
CONTINUE
BZSUM = 0.0
DR 520 I=1,NR
CONST(1) = BPPE(1) + PTOT(1)
BZSUM = BZSUM + BPPE(1)
CONTINUE

PLOT D, B PRESSURE, PLASMA PRESSURE AND DENSITY
IF (.NOT. LPRINT) GO TO 600
IF (.NOT. LPLOT) GO TO 100
L = MAXVAL(NUM) + 1
M1=MINVAL(BT)*+1
BTMAX=BT(M1)
M1=MAXVAL(RZ) + 1
BZMAX=BZ(M1)
M1=MAXVAL(BPRE)*+1
BPMAX=BPPE(M1)
M1=MAXVAL(PTOT)*+1
PTMAX=PTOT(M1)
DR 300 I=1,NR
PLOT(1,1) = BT(1)/BTMAX
PLOT(1,2) = BZ(1)/BZMAX
PLOT(1,3) = DEN(1,1)/DEN(L,1)
PLOT(1,4) = BPPE(1)/BPMAX
PLOT(1,5) = PTOT(1)/PTMAX
PLOT(1,6) = TEM(1,1)/TEMX
PLOT(1,7) = TEM(1,2)/TEMX

```

\*\*\* MEMBER OUTPUT

```

154* CPLMTH(I) = PLOT(I,1)
155* CPLMTH(I) = PLOT(I,6)
156* CPLMTH(I) = PLOT(I,7)
157* CPLMTH(I) = PLOT(I,2)
158* CPLMTH(I) = PLOT(I,5)
159* CPLMTH(I) = PLOT(I,4)
160* CONTINUE
161* CALL BSCLAL (0.0, R(NR), 0.0, 1.0)
162* CALL BPLOT (R, PLOT(1,3), NR, 'H $')
163* CALL BPLOT (R, PLOT(1,4), NR, 'H $')
164* CALL BPLOT (R, PLOT(1,5), NR, 'H $')
165* CALL BSCLAL (0.0, R(NR), -1.0, 1.0)
166* CALL BPLOT (R, PLOT(1,2), NR, 'H $')
167* CALL BPLOT (R, PLOT(1,1), NR, 'H $')
168* CALL BPLOT (R, PLOT(1,6), NR, 'E $')
169* CALL BPLOT (R, PLOT(1,7), NR, 'E $')
170* LCALLH = MOD(NSTEP,NPLOT) .EQ. 0
171* IF (.NOT. LCALLH) GO TO 100
172* CALL PLOTS(BUFF, 1000, 0.0)
173* CALL LABELS (0.0, R(NR), 0.0, 1.0,
174* 'LINER PROFILES'
175* 'RADIUS (CM)'
176* 'PLASMA PRESSURE AND MAGNETIC PRESSURE '
177* CALL BOKKPL (R, CPLMTH, NR, 1)
178* CALL BOKKPL (R, CPLMTH, NR, -1)
179* CALL LABELS (0.0, R(NR), -1.0, 1.0,
180* 'LINER PROFILES'
181* 'RADIUS (CM)'
182* 'BZ, ET'
183* CALL BOKKPL (R, CPLMTH, NR, 1)
184* CALL BOKKPL (R, CPLMTH, NR, -1)
185* CALL ENDPLOT
186* CONTINUE
187* 100
188* C
189* C
190* C
191* C
192* C
193* C
194* C
195* C
196* C
197* C
198* C
199* C
200* C
201* C
202* C
203* C
204* C

OUTPUT PROFILES
WRITE(6,1000) CLOCK, DT, NSTEP
WRITE(6,2000)
WRITE(6,2010) (I,R(I),BZ(I),DEN(I,1),TEM(I,1),
TEM(I,2),PTOT(I),SPRE(I),CONST(I),PT(I),I=1,NR)
WRITE(6,2050)
WRITE(6,2070) (I,R(I),JZ(I),DELV(I),DELVZ(I),RESIST(I),
I=1,NR)
LINER CALCULATIONS
IF (.NOT. LROCK) GO TO 530
IF (LDSP) GO TO 530
VOLUME COMPRESSION RATIO
DO 700 I=1,NR
W(I) = ROLD(I)*ROLD(I)/(R(I)*R(I))
CONTINUE

```



```

*** MEMBER OUTPUT

205* C      THEORETICAL PROFILES
206*      DO 701 I=1,NR
207*      DENT(I) = DENTOLD(I)*W(I)
208*      TEND(I,1) = TENDOLD(I,1)*W(I)+0.6667
209*      TEND(I,2) = TENDOLD(I,2)*W(I)+0.6667
210*      PTOT(I) = PTOTOLD(I)*W(I)+1.6667
211*      BZ(I) = BZOLD(I)*W(I)
212*      CONTINUE
213*      TOTPLN = 0.0
214*      TOTPN = 0.0
215*      DO 702 I=1,NR
216*      C
217*      C      TOTAL PLASMA ENERGY DENSITY(NUMERICAL)
218*      TOTPLN = TOTPLN + R(I)*DR(I)*PTOT(I)*1.5
219*      C
220*      C      TOTAL ENERGY DENSITY OF B AND P (NUMERICAL)
221*      TOTPN = TOTPN + (BZ(I)*BZ(I)/PI6 + 1.5*PTOT(I))
222*      *DR(I)*R(I)
223*      CONTINUE
224*      C
225*      C      ENERGY DENSITY RATIO(NUMERICAL)
226*      ERATN = TOTPLN/TOTPN
227*      TOTPL = 0.0
228*      TOTP = 0.0
229*      DO 703 I=1,NR
230*      C
231*      C      TOTAL PLASMA ENERGY DENSITY(ANALYTICAL)
232*      TOTPL = TOTPL + 1.5*DR(I)*R(I)*LOCRET(I)*W(I)+0.6667
233*      C
234*      C      TOTAL PLASMA AND MAGNETIC ENERGY DENSITY(ANALYTICAL)
235*      TOTP = TOTP + ((1.0 - LOCRET(I))*W(I) + 1.5*LOCRET(I)
236*      *W(I)+0.6667)*DR(I)*R(I)
237*      CONTINUE
238*      C
239*      C      ENERGY DENSITY RATIO(ANALYTICAL)
240*      ERAT = TOTPL/TOTP
241*      C
242*      C      OUTPUT DIFFERENT QUANTITIES
243*      WRITE(6,7777) ERAT, ERATN
244*      FORMAT(1H,1X,'RATIO OF PLASMA TO TOTAL ENERGY',AX,
245*      'THEORY',2X,1PG12.4,8X,'EXP',2X,1PG12.4///)
246*      WRITE(6,7778)
247*      FORMAT(1X,'GRID',7X,'R',6X,'H',12X,'TE',10X,'TI',10X,
248*      'PL-TOT',10X,'B',AX,'COM-RAT',//)
249*      WRITE(6,7779) (I,R(I),DENT(I),TEND(I,1),TEND(I,2),
250*      PTOT(I),BZ(I),W(I),I=1,NR)
251*      FORMAT(1X,13,7E12.4)
252*      CONTINUE
253*      C
254*      C      OUTPUT ALL CONSERVATIVE QUANTITIES
255*      TOTPLN = 0.0

```

\*\*\* MEMBER OUTPUT

```

256* TOTBE = 0.0
257* BTOT = 0.0
258* NTOTAL = 0.0
259* BFLUX = 0.0
260* VOL = 0.0
261* DO 610 I=1,NR
262* DV(I) = PI2*R(I)*DR(I)
263* VOL = VOL + DV(I)
264* BTOT = BTOT + BT(I)*DR(I)
265* ITOTZ = ITOTZ + JZ(I)*DV(I)
266* ITOTT = ITOTT + DR(I)*JT(I)
267* BFLUX = BFLUX + DV(I)*RZ(I)
268* NTOTAL = NTOTAL + 2.0*DV(I)*DEN(I,1)
269* TOTBE = TOTBE + (BZ(I)**2 + BT(I)**2)*DV(I)/PI8
270* TOTPLN = TOTPLN + PTOT(I)*1.5*DV(I)
271* CONTINUE
272* TOTE = TOTBE + TOTPLN
273* DIAM = 0.0
274* DO 640 I=1,23
275* DIAM = DIAM + PI2*R(I)*DR(I)*BZ(I)
276* DIAM = DIAM/DIAMB
277* BTRAT = BT(23)/BTOLD
278* ERATN = TOTPLN/TOTE
279* WALLE = (COLD + KNEW)/2.0*PI*(WOLD**2 - RWALL**2) + WALLE
280* COLD = KNEW
281* WOLD = PHALL
282* SYSE = TOTE - WALLE
283* WRITE(6,620)
284* FORMAT(1X,'NTOTAL',TOTE,
285*          'BTOT',BTOT,'BFLUX',BFLUX,
286*          'ITOTZ',ITOTZ,'ITOTT',ITOTT,
287*          'DIAM',DIAM,'BTRAT',BTRAT)
288* FORMAT(1X,9(E12.4),1X)
289* C
290* C
291* IF(.NOT. LTURB) GO TO 600
292* WRITE(6,2040)
293* WRITE(6,2050)(I,RC(I), VTG(I,1), VTG(I,2), VCRIT(I), VD(I),
294*             DELVG(I), VEB(I), ANOV(I), ANOHT(I), I=1,NRP)
295* FORMAT(1H,1X,'GRID',5X,'RG',1X,'VTE',8X,'VTI',8X,
296*         'VCRIT',8X,'VDI',8X,'-VCIAM',8X,'VEB',8X,'TURB-V',8X,
297*         'TURB-Q')
298* FORMAT(1X,13,9E12.4)
299* CONTINUE
300* RETURN
301* END

```

\*\*\* MEMBER RSPRINT

```

1* SUBROUTINE RSPRINT
2* IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-Z)
3* PARAMETER NRP=29, NR=28, NS=2
4* COMMON/CON2/ GAH, KNEH
5* COMMON/CON1/ PI, P12, P14, P16, P18, BK, C
6* COMMON/GRID/ RG(NRP), R(NR), C1(NRP), C2(NRP), DR(NRP)
7* COMMON/FLUXG/ MASS(NRP,NS), S(NRP,NS), BZFLX(NRP), BTFLX(NRP)
8* COMMON/MTG/ BZG(NRP), DEKG(NRP,NS), TENG(NRP,NS), PG(NRP,NS)
9* , PTGTG(NRP), BTG(NRP)
10* NAMELIST/NL/ GAH, KNEH, RG, R, C1, C2, DR, MASS, S,
11* BZFLX, BTFLX, BZG, BTG, DEKG, TENG, PG, PTGTG
12* WRITE(6,NL)
13* RETURN
14* END

```

```

*** MEMBER STEP
1*
2* SUBROUTINE STEP( FRAC, TFACT, BRIGHT, RMIN, TMIN, DT, NPRINT,
3* NSTOP, NPLOT)
4*
5* STEP CONTROLS THE FLOW OF SUBROUTINES IN TIME DT
6* NPRINT = OUTPUT SKIPS , LPRINT = OUTPUT KEY
7* LDSP = KEY FOR TURNING ON DISSIPATION
8* LWALL = KEY FOR TURNING ON WALL MOTION
9*
10* IMPLICIT REAL*4 ( A-Z)
11* VOID
12* COMMON/SWITCH/ LPRINT, LDSP, LWALL, LPLST, LBOKK
13* INTEGER NSTEP, NPRINT, NSTOP, NPLST
14* LOGICAL LPRINT, LDSP, LWALL, LPLST, LBOKK
15*
16* CLOCK = 0.0
17* NSTEP = 0
18* NSTEP = NSTEP + 1
19* CALL FLUX
20* CLOCK = CLOCK + DT
21* IF (LWALL) CALL WALL (CLOCK, BRIGHT, RMIN, TMIN)
22* CALL LAGRAG
23* LPRINT = .FALSE.
24* CALL OUTPUT(CLOCK, DT, NSTEP, NPLST)
25* IF(LDSP) CALL FLOW( DT, TFACT, FRAC, NSTEP)
26* LPRINT = MOD(NSTEP,NPRINT) .EQ. 0
27* CALL OUTPUT(CLOCK, DT, NSTEP, NPLST)
28* IF (NSTEP .LT. NSTOP) GO TO 100
29* RETURN
30* END

```

```

1* SUBROUTINE TINCN(DRG, ETA, R0, ALFA, DEN0, BZ0, B1, T0)
2* C
3* C * * * * *
4* C TINCN COMPUTES INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR THETA PINCH SETUP
5* C DRG = GRID SPACING , ETA = T1/T2
6* C R0 = LOCATION OF SHEATH , ALFA = SHEATH THICKNESS
7* C DEN0 = MAX DENSITY , BZ0 = MAX BZ
8* C TEMG = TEMPERATURE AT GRID POINT
9* C TEM = TEMPERATURE AT MID POINT
10* C DEN = DENSITY
11* C PIOT = TOTAL PLASMA PRESSURE, RHO = MASS DENSITY
12* C GAM = ADIABATIC GAMMA , KNEW = TOTAL PRESSURE CONSTANT
13* C ELECTRON IS FIRST SPECIE , ION IS SECOND SPECIE
14* C * * * * *
15* C
16* C IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-Z)
17* C
18* C COMMON/CON1/ PI, PI2, PI4, PI6, PI8, BK, C
19* C COMMON/GRID/ RG(NRP), R(NRP), C1(NRP), C2(NRP), DR(NRP)
20* C COMMON/SPECIE/ AH(NS), Q(NS)
21* C COMMON/MTM/ BZ(NRP), DEN(NP,NS), TEM(NP,NS), P(NP,NS), PTOT(NRP)
22* C COMMON/MTG/ BZG(NRP), DENG(NRP,NS), TEMG(NRP,NS), PG(NRP,NS),
23* C PTOTG(NRP)
24* C COMMON/CON2/ GAM, KNEW
25* C COMMON/OUT2/ BASE
26* C
27* C REAL*4 RHO(NRP,NS)
28* C INTEGER I, J
29* C FORMAT(/4X,'SPECIE ',I2,9X,'IQ= ',1PG12.4,9X,'IM= ',1PG12.4)
30* C 2000 FORMAT(/4X,'INITIAL BETA = ',1PG12.4)
31* C
32* C BASE=0.0
33* C DO 100 I=1, NRP
34* C RG(I) = FLOAT(I-1) * CHG
35* C 100 DO 200 I=1, NRP
36* C R(I) = (RG(I) + RG(I+1))*0.5
37* C 200
38* C
39* C INITIAL PROFILES AT GRID POINTS
40* C C3 = 1.0/((1.0 + FTA)*BK)
41* C C4 = C3/PI8
42* C BMAX2 = BZ0*BZ0/PI8
43* C DO 300 I= 1, NRP
44* C ARG = (RG(I)+2 - R0*2)/ALFA*2
45* C TANA = TANH(ARG)
46* C COSA = COSH(ARG)
47* C DENG(I,1) = DFH0*(1.0 - TANA) /2.0
48* C DENG(I,2) = DENG(I,1)
49* C TEMG(I,1) = T0*(1.0 - TANA)/2.0
50* C TEMG(I,2) = TEMG(I,1)*ALFA
51* C HVG(I) = SQRT(PI8*(BMAX2 - DENG(I,1)*PM*K*TEMG(I,1))

```



```

*** MEMBER TINCON
52*      * (1.0 + ETA))
53*      CONTINUE
54*      DO 400 I=1, NRP
55*      DENK = DENG(I,1)*BK
56*      PG(I,1) = DENK*TEMG(I,1)
57*      PG(I,2) = DENK*TEMG(I,2)
58*      PTOTG(I) = PG(I,1) + PG(I,2)
59*      C
60*      C
61*      C
62*      C
63*      C
64*      C
65*      C
66*      C
67*      C
68*      C
69*      C
70*      C
71*      C
72*      C
73*      C
74*      C
75*      C
76*      C
77*      C
78*      C
79*      C
80*      C
81*      C
82*      C
83*      C
84*      C

INITIAL PROFILES AT MID POINTS
DO 500 I=1,NR
DEN(I,1) = (DENG(I,1) + DENG(I+1,1))/2.0
DEN(I,2) = DEN(I,1)
BZ(I) = (BZG(I+1) + BZG(I))/2.0

TEM(I,1) = (TEMG(I+1,1) + TEMG(I,1))/2.0
TEM(I,2) = (TEMG(I+1,2) + TEMG(I,2))/2.0
DENK = DEN(I,1)*BK
P(I,1) = DENK*TEM(I,1)
P(I,2) = DENK*TEM(I,2)
PTOT(I) = P(I,1) + P(I,2)
RHO(I,1) = DEN(I,1)*AP(I)
RHO(I,2) = DEN(I,2)*AP(I)
CONTINUE
DO 550 I=1,NS
WRITE(6,1000) I, Q(I), AP(I)
CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2000) BETA
RETURN
END

INITIAL AKNEW(PLASMA AND MAGNETIC PRESSURE)
KNEW = PTOT(NR) + BZ(NR)**2/PI8
BETA = PTOT(1)/(BZ(NR)**2/PI8)
DO 550 I=1,NS
WRITE(6,1000) I, Q(I), AP(I)
CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2000) BETA
RETURN
END

```

```

*** MEMBER TRID
1* C
2* C
3* C
4* C
5* C
6* C
7* C
8* C
9* C
10* C
11* C
12* C
13* C
14* C
15* C
16* C
17* C
18* C
19* C
20* C
21* C
22* C
23* C
24* C
25* C

SUBROUTINE TRID(U, A, B, C, D)
TRID SOLVES TRIDIAGONAL
A*(I-1) + B*(I) + C*(I+1) = D
IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-Z)
VOIDM
INTEGER I, M, J
REAL U(NR), A(NR), B(NR), C(NR), D(NR), X(NR), Y(NR)
M = NR-1
X(NR) = 0.0
Y(NR) = 0.0
X(M) = -A(NR)/B(NR)
Y(M) = D(NR)/B(NR)
DO 100 I=2,M
  J = NRP - I
  X(NR-I) = -A(J)/(C(J)*X(J) + B(J))
  Y(NR-I) = (D(J) - C(J)*Y(J))/(C(J)*X(J) + B(J))
CONTINUE
U(1) = (D(1) - C(1)*Y(1))/(B(1) + C(1)*X(1))
DO 200 I=1,M
  U(I+1) = X(I)*U(I) + Y(I)
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

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```
*** MEMBER TSTEP
1*
2* C
3*
4*

SUBROUTINE TSTEP(OT, TFACT, BOIF, DENG)
RETURN
END
```

```

*** MEMBER TURN
1* SUBROUTINE TURB(DELVG,DELVZ,WCG,GNUMRP,GHUPP,RG)
2* IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-Z)
3* PARAMETER NRP=20, NS=2, NP=NP-1
4* COMMON/CON1/ PI, P12, P14, P16, P18, PK, C
5* COMMON/SPEC1/ AM(NS), G(NS)
6* COMMON/MTG/ BZG(LRP), DEAG(NRP,NS), TENG(NRP,NS), PG(NRP,NS),
7* PTATG(NRP),RTG(NRP)
8* REAL*4 PATI(NRP), SATI(NRP), ALFG(NRP), SPRINP(NS),
9* DELVZ(NRP), GHUPP(NRP), GNUMP(NRP), WLCG(NRP), WLCG(NRP),
10* WPG(NRP,NS), WCG(NRP,NS), DELVG(NRP), PG(NRP), VTG(NRP,NS),
11* VCRIT(NRP)
12* INTEGER I
13* C
14* C
15* C
16* C
17* C
18* C
19* C
20* C
21* C
22* C
23* C
24* C
25* C
26* C
27* C
28* C
29* C
30* C
31* C
32* C
33* C
34* C
35* C
36* C
37* C
38* C
39* C
40* C
41* C
42* C
43* C
44* C
45* C
46* C
47* C
48* C
49* C
50* C

DO 100 I=1,NRP
  VTG(I,1) = 4.19E7*SQRT(TENG(I,1))*1.414
  VTG(I,2) = 9.79E5*SQRT(TENG(I,2))
  WPG(I,1) = 5.60E4*SQRT(DEAG(I,1))
  WPG(I,2) = 1.32E3*1.414*SQRT(DEAG(I,1))
  RATI(I) = 1.0 + (WPG(I,1)/WCG(I,1))*2
  WLCG(I) = WPG(I,2)/SQRT(PATI(I))
  CONTINUE
  RTHASS = AM(I)/AM(2)

POST IMPULSION DRIFT TRANSPGRT
DO 200 I=1,NRP
  CALCULATE CRITICAL VELOCITY
  VCRIT(I) = 1.414*WCG(I,2)/WLCG(I)*VTG(I,2)

  CALCULATE PERF AND PAIR CURRENT VELOCITIES
  SSIN=VTG(I)/RG(I)
  CCOS=BZG(I)/RG(I)
  VZG=0.5*(DELVZ(I-1)*DELVZ(I))
  VDRP=CCOS*DELVG(I)-SSIN*VZG
  VDPAP=SSIN*DELVG(I)+CCOS*VZG

  LOWER HYBRID TRANSPRT
  IF (ABS(VDRP) .GT. VTG(I,2) ) GO TO 200
  IF (ABS(VDRP) .LT. VCRIT(I) ) GO TO 200

  SATURATION LEVEL IS ALWAYS USED
  SAT(I) = DEAG(I,1)*AM(I,1)*VDRP+2/(0.0*PATI(I))
  GHUPP(I)=SQRT(PI/2.0)*PATI(I)*WLCG(I)*2.0*SATI(I)/
    (DEAG(I,1)*AM(I)*VTG(I,2))*2
  CONTINUE
  PETURN
END
200

```

```

*** MEMBER WALL
1* C
2* C
3* C
4* C
5* C
6* C
7* C
8* C
9* C

SUBROUTINE WALL (CLOCK, RPIGHT, RMIN, TMID)
WALL COMPUTES THE WALL DISPLACEMENT IN TIME T)

    IMPLICIT REAL*4 (A-Z)
    COMMON/RWALL/ RWALL
    RWALL = RMIN + (RPIGHT - RMIN)*ABS(CLOCK - TMID)/TMID
    RETURN
END

```



**Appendix C**  
**Initial and Final Conditions for Test Problems**

**ADIABATIC COMPRESSION**

Initial Conditions

**&INPUT**

GAM = 1.6666670,	DRG = 0.25000000,	ETA = 1.0000000,	RO = 30.000000,	ALFA = 25.000000,
DENO = 0.00000000,,	BZO = 2400.0000,	TFAC = .0000000,	BI = 100.0000,	RRIGHT = 7.0000000,
RMIN = 1.0000000,	TMID = 0.59999991E-03,	TO = 10.0000000,	DT = 0.59999993E-05,	RWALL = 7.0000000,
NPRINT = 25,	NSTOP = 200,	BTO = -2000.0000,	TLBASE = 0.00000000,	TRBASE = 0.00000000,
NFRAC = 0.10000000E-03,	TFRAC = 0.80000001,	NPLOT = 5,		
&END,				
&KNOB,				
RJP = 2.0000000,	DRJZ = 1.0000000,	DRJT = 1.5000000,		
LPRINT = T,	LDSP = F,	LWALL = T,	LPLOT = T,	LBOOK = T,
LTURB = F,	LDUMP = F,			
&END,				

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[illegible]



# SEEBIE EXPERIMENT

## Initial Conditions

&INPUT

GAM = 1.6666670,	DRG = 0.25000000,	ETA = 1.0000000,	RO = 30.000000,	ALFA = 25.000000,
DENO = -0.00000000,	BZO = 2400.0000,	TFAC = 5.0000000,	B1 = 100.00000,	RRIGHT = 7.0000000,
RMIN = 1.0000000,	TMID = 0.99999990E-04,	TO = 10.0000000,	DT = 0.99999973E-08,	RWALL = 7.0000000,
NPRINT = 10,	NSTOP = 400,	BTO = -2000.0000,	TLBASE = 0.00000000,	TRBASE = 0.00000000,
NFRAC = 0.10000000E-03,	TFRAC = 0.80000001,	NPLOT = 100,	RJP = 2.0000000,	DRJZ = 1.0000000,
DRJT = 1.5000000,				

&END,

&KNOB,

LPRINT = T,	LDSP = T,	LWALL = F,	LPLT = T,	LBOOK = T,
-------------	-----------	------------	-----------	------------

LTURB = F,	LDUMP = F,
------------	------------

&END,







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TIME = 3.40E-06 TIME-STEP = 1.00E-08 STEP = 340

GRID	P	Q	R	TE	TI	TOTAL	BP	CONSTANT	RT
1	0.1555E-01	-0.2069E-04	0.2649E-18	0.3016E-00	0.6126E-00	0.3078E-06	0.1694E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.5871E-02
2	0.7002E-01	-0.1946E-04	0.6492E-17	0.1161E-01	0.1950E-01	0.3244E-06	0.1520E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1176E-03
3	0.1612E-00	-0.2259E-04	0.3318E-17	0.1048E-01	0.2162E-01	0.2718E-06	0.2051E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.4786E-02
4	0.2822E-00	-0.2538E-04	0.1042E-17	0.1582E-01	0.1921E-01	0.2270E-06	0.2090E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1470E-03
5	0.0443E-00	-0.2524E-04	0.3342E-17	0.2126E-01	0.1871E-01	0.2140E-06	0.1622E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.5019E-03
6	0.6393E-00	-0.2221E-04	0.2088E-17	0.2721E-01	0.2507E-01	0.2501E-06	0.2266E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.6736E-03
7	0.4400E-00	-0.1606E-04	0.3072E-17	0.3119E-01	0.2815E-01	0.2911E-06	0.2651E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1133E-03
8	0.1056E-01	-0.7401E-03	0.3044E-17	0.3275E-01	0.2955E-01	0.3036E-06	0.1733E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1502E-04
9	0.1266E-01	-0.1459E-03	0.2751E-17	0.3351E-01	0.3132E-01	0.2816E-06	0.1952E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1475E-04
10	0.1083E-01	0.0033E-03	0.2291E-03	0.3291E-01	0.3107E-01	0.2309E-06	0.2173E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1377E-04
11	0.1709E-01	0.1222E-03	0.1611E-03	0.3491E-01	0.3181E-01	0.1930E-06	0.2031E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1377E-04
12	0.1939E-01	0.1408E-03	0.1411E-03	0.3560E-01	0.3253E-01	0.1544E-06	0.3225E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1312E-04
13	0.2166E-01	0.1640E-03	0.1128E-03	0.3592E-01	0.3303E-01	0.1244E-06	0.3520E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1231E-04
14	0.2386E-01	0.1728E-03	0.0451E-03	0.3578E-01	0.3311E-01	0.1040E-06	0.3720E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1231E-04
15	0.2612E-01	0.1779E-03	0.2289E-03	0.3493E-01	0.3281E-01	0.0995E-06	0.3669E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1153E-04
16	0.2857E-01	0.1819E-03	0.7327E-03	0.3130E-01	0.3130E-01	0.7531E-05	0.4015E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1153E-04
17	0.3073E-01	0.1842E-03	0.2791E-03	0.2831E-01	0.2762E-01	0.8071E-05	0.4161E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1100E-04
18	0.3275E-01	0.1863E-03	0.6379E-03	0.2368E-01	0.2335E-01	0.8167E-05	0.4282E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1050E-04
19	0.3469E-01	0.1885E-03	0.6161E-03	0.1978E-01	0.1970E-01	0.5925E-05	0.3375E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.1027E-04
20	0.4718E-01	0.1910E-03	0.6041E-03	0.1681E-01	0.1671E-01	0.3248E-05	0.4444E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.9972E-03
21	0.5040E-01	0.1919E-03	0.6102E-03	0.1401E-01	0.1403E-01	0.2751E-05	0.4073E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.9655E-03
22	0.5348E-01	0.1928E-03	0.6042E-03	0.1132E-01	0.1187E-01	0.2437E-05	0.4523E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.9317E-03
23	0.5626E-01	0.1929E-03	0.7106E-03	0.1033E-01	0.1030E-01	0.2302E-05	0.4533E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.8974E-03
24	0.5873E-01	0.1923E-03	0.8017E-03	0.0561E-01	0.0243E-01	0.3380E-05	0.4520E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.8651E-03
25	0.6092E-01	0.1916E-03	0.8694E-03	0.0485E-01	0.0488E-01	0.2497E-05	0.4511E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.8350E-03
26	0.6354E-01	0.1912E-03	0.9126E-03	0.1452E-01	0.1225E-01	0.2528E-05	0.4516E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.8092E-03
27	0.6633E-01	0.1933E-03	0.9393E-03	0.2059E-01	0.1021E-01	0.1901E-05	0.4568E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.7888E-03
28	0.6933E-01	0.1940E-03	0.7926E-03	0.1726E-01	0.1726E-01	0.1901E-05	0.4578E-06	0.4766E-06	-0.7681E-03

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TOTAL

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0.2712E-01

0.1201E-01

0.0796E-01

-0.1320E-01

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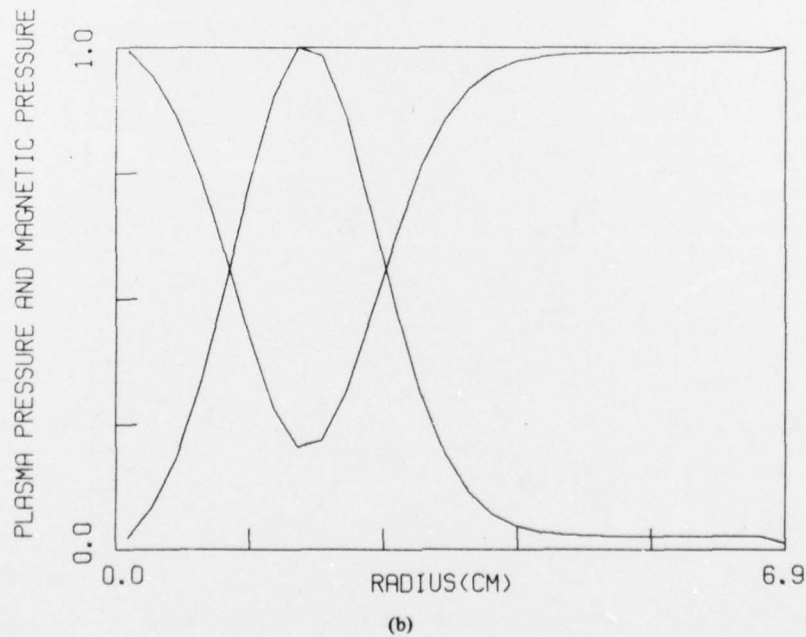
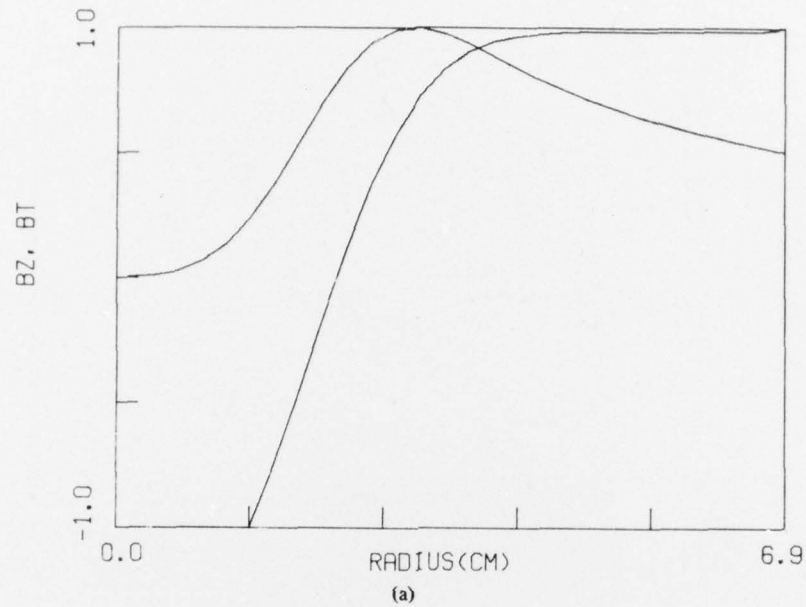


Fig. 1 — Initial profiles of (a) magnetic field components  $B_z$  and  $B_\theta$  and (b) plasma and magnetic pressure, taken from Ref. 7. All quantities are normalized to their peak values for display purposes.

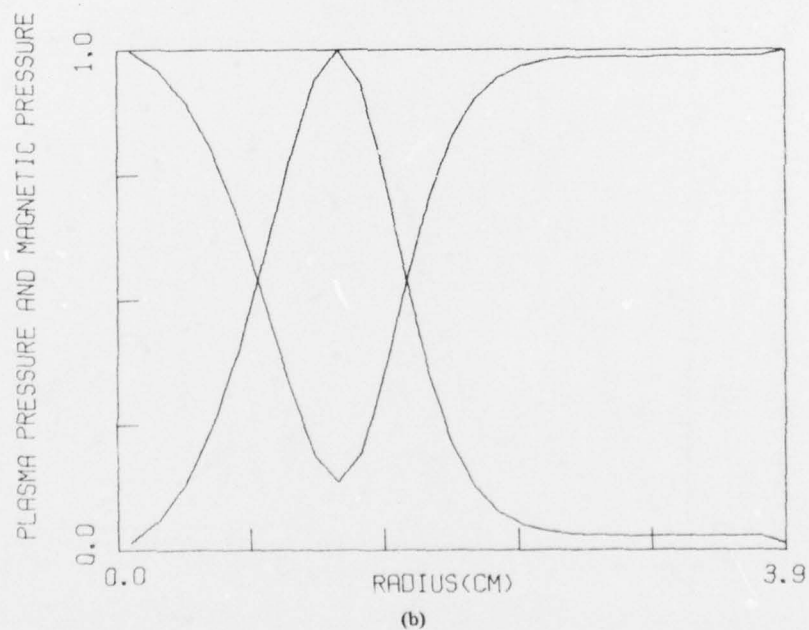
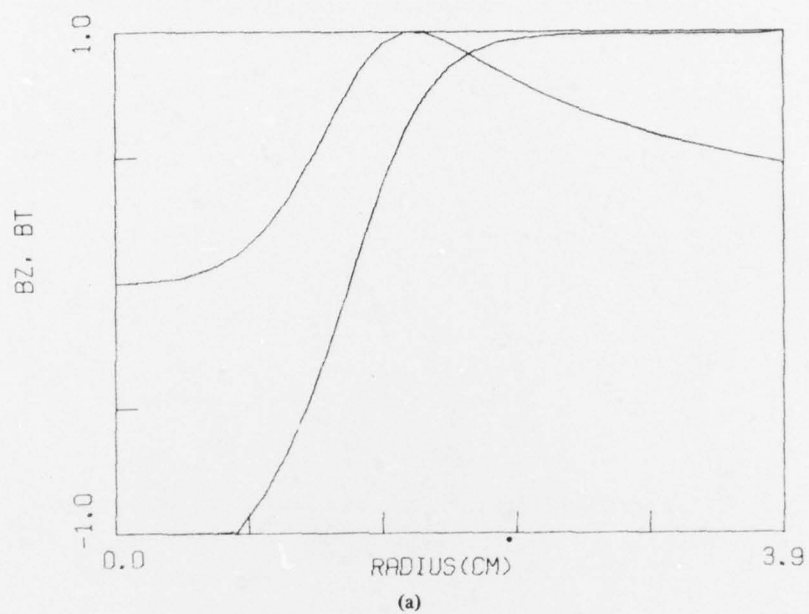


Fig. 2 — As in Fig. 1, after 0.3 msec of compression at  $10^4$  cm/sec, so that the outer boundary is at  $R_{wall} = 3.9$  cm. All quantities are again normalized to their peak values.

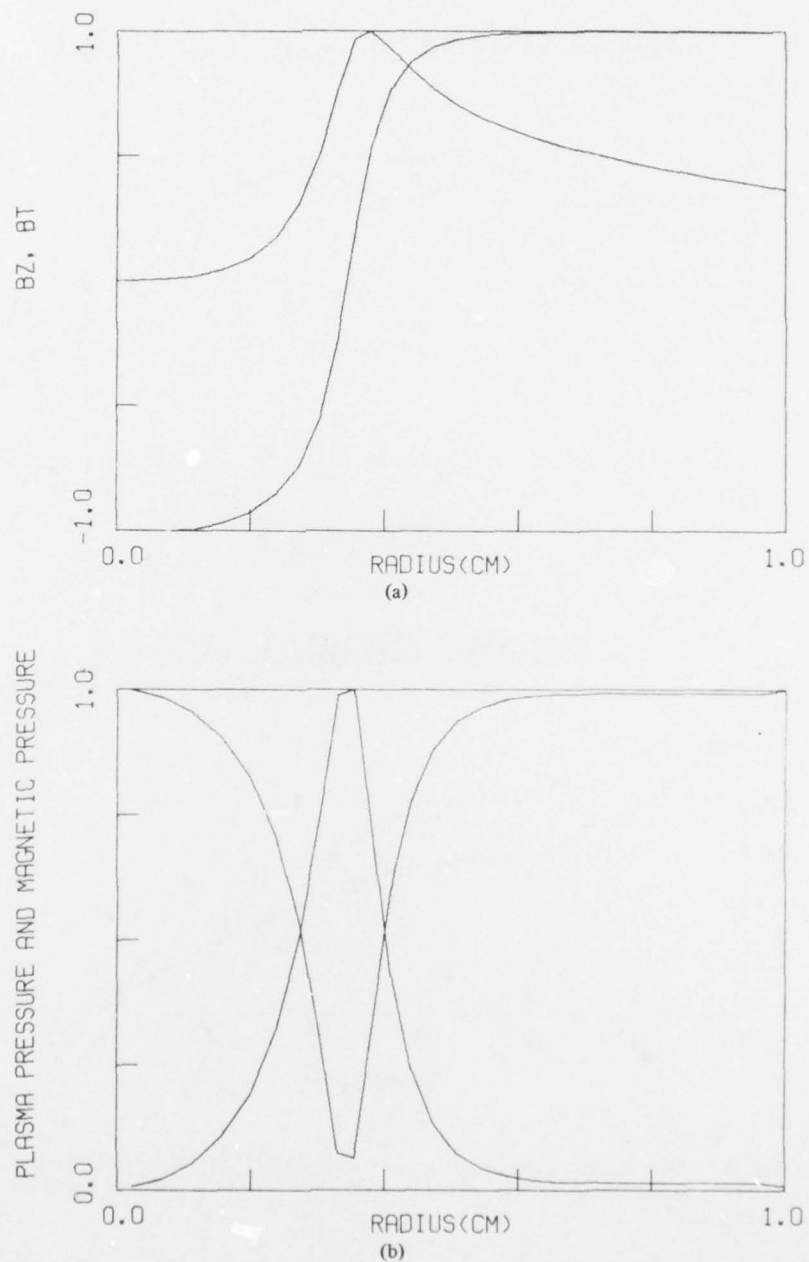
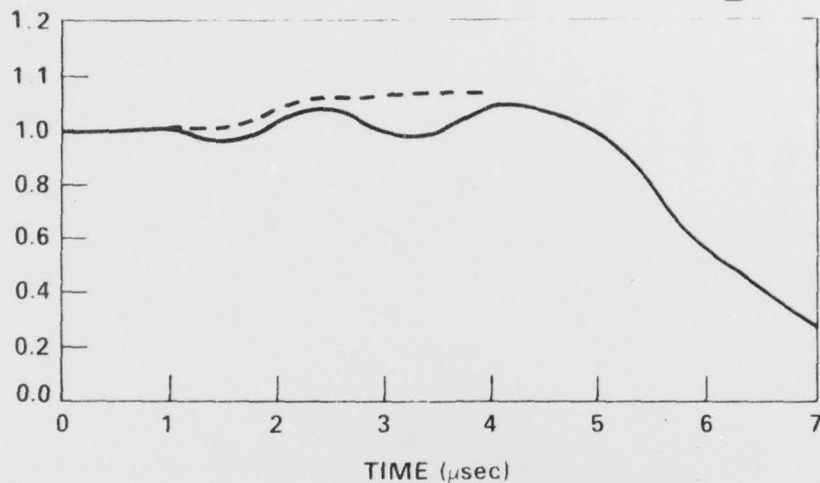


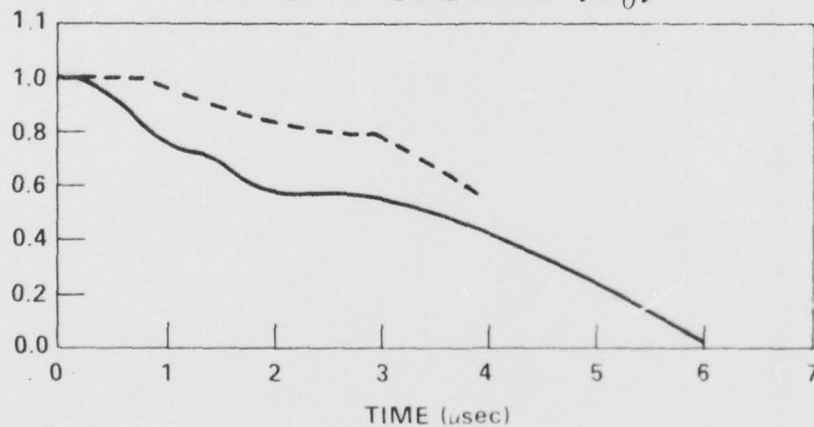
Fig. 3 — As in Figs. 1 and 2, after 0.6 msec of compression, with  $R_{wall}$  equal to about 15% of its initial value.

# DIAMAGNETIC SIGNAL ( $\Delta B_z$ )



(a)

# PROBE SIGNAL ( $B_\theta$ )



(b)

Fig. 4 — Diamagnetic signal and  $B_\theta$  probe signal vs. time, as observed experimentally (solid trace) and calculated using  $\zeta$ QUEST, starting with the initial data of Fig. 1.